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OCT 10 1963

CURRENT SERIAL RECORDS

Crop Production

Release:
November 9, 1962
3:00 P.M. (E.S.T.)

UNITED STATES CROP SUMMARY AS OF NOVEMBER 1, 1962

Corn grain prospects, at 3,590 million bushels, are up 2 percent from last month but 1 percent below the 1961 crop. A record yield of 62.4 bushels is indicated -- 0.6 of a bushel above the previous record high last year of 61.8 bushels.

Soybeans are estimated at 669 million bushels, 3 percent below the record crop of 1961, but 60 percent above average.

Sorghum Grain is estimated at 490 million bushels, up 2 percent from 1961 and 45 percent above average.

Rice is estimated at 64 million 100-pound bags, 19 percent more than last year and 24 percent above average.

Fall Potatoes are estimated at 191 million hundredweight, down 7 percent from 1961, but up 22 percent from average.

Apple production at 121 million bushels, is 4 percent below last year, but 10 percent above average.

Pecan prospects at 80 million pounds, are the lowest since 1946, only one-third the size of last year's crop and one-half of average.

Cranberries are estimated at 1.4 million barrels, 10 percent above last year and 26 percent above average.

Milk production during October is estimated at 9,771 million pounds, 1 percent above 1961 and 8 percent more than average.

Eggs laid during October are estimated at 5,054 million, 2 percent above last year and 10 percent above average.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Statistical Reporting Service
Crop Reporting Board
Washington, D. C.
CrPr 2-2 (11-62)

YIELD AND PRODUCTION, UNITED STATES*

CROP		YIELD PER ACRE			PRODUCTION (In Thousands)			
		Average 1951-60	1961	Preliminary Nov. 1, 1962 1/	Average 1951-60	1961	Preliminary Oct. 1, 1962	Preliminary Nov. 1, 1962 1/
Corn for grain	bu.	45.7	61.8	62.4	3,128,197	3,624,313	3,511,532	3,590,238
Wheat, all	"	20.7	23.9	24.9	1,128,563	1,234,705	1,095,225	1,095,225
Winter	"	22.0	26.4	24.1	876,232	1,076,274	815,028	815,028
All spring	"	17.0	14.6	27.4	252,331	158,431	280,197	280,197
Durum	"	14.6	12.3	28.6	24,951	18,955	67,252	67,252
Other spring	"	17.3	15.0	27.0	227,380	139,476	212,945	212,945
Oats	"	37.2	42.1	44.5	1,260,392	1,012,855	1,027,959	1,027,959
Barley	"	29.0	30.3	33.4	366,490	393,384	430,794	430,794
Rye	"	15.0	17.7	19.7	25,072	27,262	38,926	38,926
Flaxseed	"	8.2	8.7	11.3	34,542	21,852	31,603	31,603
Rice 100 lb.	bag	2/ 2,907	2/ 3,376	2/ 3,641	51,260	53,636	63,725	63,622
Sorghum grain	bu.	25.5	43.8	43.3	337,601	482,615	491,048	490,258
Cotton	bale	2/ 380	2/ 438	2/ 444	13,979	14,318	14,675	14,533
Hay, all	ton	1.56	1.74	1.76	112,211	116,632	117,488	117,488
Hay, wild	"	.82	.83	.96	10,219	8,371	10,737	10,737
Hay, alfalfa	"	2.22	2.38	2.45	58,722	66,961	69,552	69,552
Hay, clover and timothy 3/	"	1.51	1.65	1.49	25,074	23,810	21,156	21,156
Hay, lespedeza	"	1.09	1.28	1.12	4,639	3,805	3,105	3,105
Beans, dry edible (Cleaned) 100 lb.	bag	2/ 1,182	2/ 1,390	2/ 1,247	16,990	20,006	18,568	18,102
Peas, dry field (Cleaned) 100 lb.	bag	2/ 1,194	2/ 1,063	2/ 1,510	3,432	3,498	4,954	4,954
Soybeans for beans	bu.	21.6	25.3	24.0	416,767	693,023	672,145	668,830
Peanuts 4/	lb.	1,016	1,220	1,261	1,537,700	1,742,960	1,704,725	1,786,425
Potatoes:	cwt.							
Winter	"	156.8	211.4	201.6	4,327	4,967	4,395	4,395
Early spring	"	141.8	182.7	142.9	3,691	4,640	3,443	3,443
Late spring	"	152.1	207.4	186.4	23,833	27,753	20,652	20,652
Early summer	"	111.3	157.2	139.5	12,423	15,496	12,537	12,537
Late summer	"	175.4	211.1	210.1	33,372	36,106	32,791	32,791
Fall	"	177.9	196.1	192.3	156,778	204,632	191,533	191,059
Total	"	167.7	196.3	189.7	234,424	293,594	265,351	264,877
Sweetpotatoes	"	62.2	77.7	82.6	17,716	15,083	16,445	17,229
Tobacco	lb.	1,461	1,753	1,794	2,040,358	2,058,302	2,167,166	2,200,340
Sugarcane for sugar and seed	ton	23.4	27.5	25.8	7,088	9,860	11,082	11,082
Sugar beets	"	16.7	16.4	16.3	13,613	17,664	18,621	18,439
Broomcorn	"	2/ 274	2/ 341	2/ 311	32	25	23	23
Hops	lb.	1,545	1,548	1,488	47,366	35,454	43,907	43,907
Pasture	pct.	5/ 71	5/ 80	5/ 82	---	---	---	---

* Does not include Alaska and Hawaii.
1/ Estimates for wheat, oats, barley, rye, flaxseed, hay, dry field peas, winter, early spring, late spring, early summer potatoes, broomcorn, and hops are not based on current indication, but are brought forward from previous reports.
2/ Pounds. 3/ Excludes sweetclover and lespedeza hay. 4/ Picked and threshed. 5/ Condition November 1.

CROP PRODUCTION, NOVEMBER 1, 1962

CROP		PRODUCTION (In Thousands) Average 1951-60	1961	Preliminary 1962 1/
Apples, Com'l. Crop	bu.	2/ 110,322	2/ 126,710	121,255
Peaches	"	2/ 65,566	2/ 77,895	75,806
Pears	"	2/ 28,986	27,080	28,802
Grapes	ton	2,969	3,092	3,098
Cherries	"	2/ 214	267	290
Apricots	"	2/ 202	2/ 191	158
Cranberries	bbl.	1,076	1,236	1,355
Pecans	lb.	158,609	246,750	79,800

1/ Estimates for peaches, cherries, and apricots are not based on current indications, but are carried forward from previous reports.

2/ Includes some quantities not harvested.

MILK AND EGG PRODUCTION

MONTH	MILK Average 1951-60	MILK 1961	MILK 1962	EGGS Average 1951-60	EGGS 1961	EGGS 1962
	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Millions	Millions	Millions
September	9,276	9,621	9,683	4,289	4,704	4,817
October	9,040	9,672	9,771	4,601	4,956	5,054
Jan.-Oct. Incl.	103,785	106,465	107,399	50,358	51,599	52,566

HARVESTED ACREAGE, UNITED STATES*

CROP	Harvested		For harvest	
	Average 1951-60	1961	1962	1962 pct. of 1961
	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Percent
Corn, grain	68,564	58,691	57,504	98.0
Wheat, all	55,274	51,620	44,059	85.4
Winter	39,863	40,753	33,825	83.0
All spring	15,411	10,867	10,234	94.2
Durum	1,751	1,540	2,354	152.9
Other spring	13,660	9,327	7,880	84.5
Oats	34,244	24,077	23,081	95.9
Barley	12,560	12,969	12,914	99.6
Rye	1,667	1,542	1,977	128.2
Flaxseed	4,257	2,514	2,804	111.5
Sorghum grain	12,118	11,026	11,326	102.7
Rice	1,803	1,589	1,747	110.0
Cotton	18,484	15,634	15,718	100.5
Hay, all	72,216	67,085	66,870	99.7
Hay, wild	12,477	10,130	11,163	110.2
Hay, alfalfa	26,371	28,169	28,346	100.6
Hay, clover and timothy 1/	16,714	14,403	14,152	98.3
Hay, lespedeza	4,295	2,969	2,763	93.1
Beans, dry edible	1,438	1,439	1,452	100.9
Peas, dry field	285	329	328	99.7
Soybeans for beans	19,030	27,340	27,910	102.1
Peanuts 2/	1,524	1,429	1,416	99.1
Potatoes:				
Winter	28	24	22	92.8
Early spring	26	25	24	94.9
Late spring	160	134	111	82.8
Early summer	114	99	90	91.2
Late summer	192	171	156	91.3
Fall	880	1,044	994	95.2
Total	1,399	1,496	1,396	93.3
Sweetpotatoes	291	194	209	107.4
Tobacco	1,420	1,174	1,226	104.4
Sugarcane for sugar and seed	304	359	429	119.5
Sugar beets	813	1,077	1,132	105.1
Broomcorn	235	148	148	100.0
Hops	31	23	30	128.8

* Does not include Alaska and Hawaii.
1/ Excludes sweetclover and lespedeza hay.
2/ Picked and threshed.

APPROVED:

Willard W. Cochrane

By Designation of the
Secretary of Agriculture

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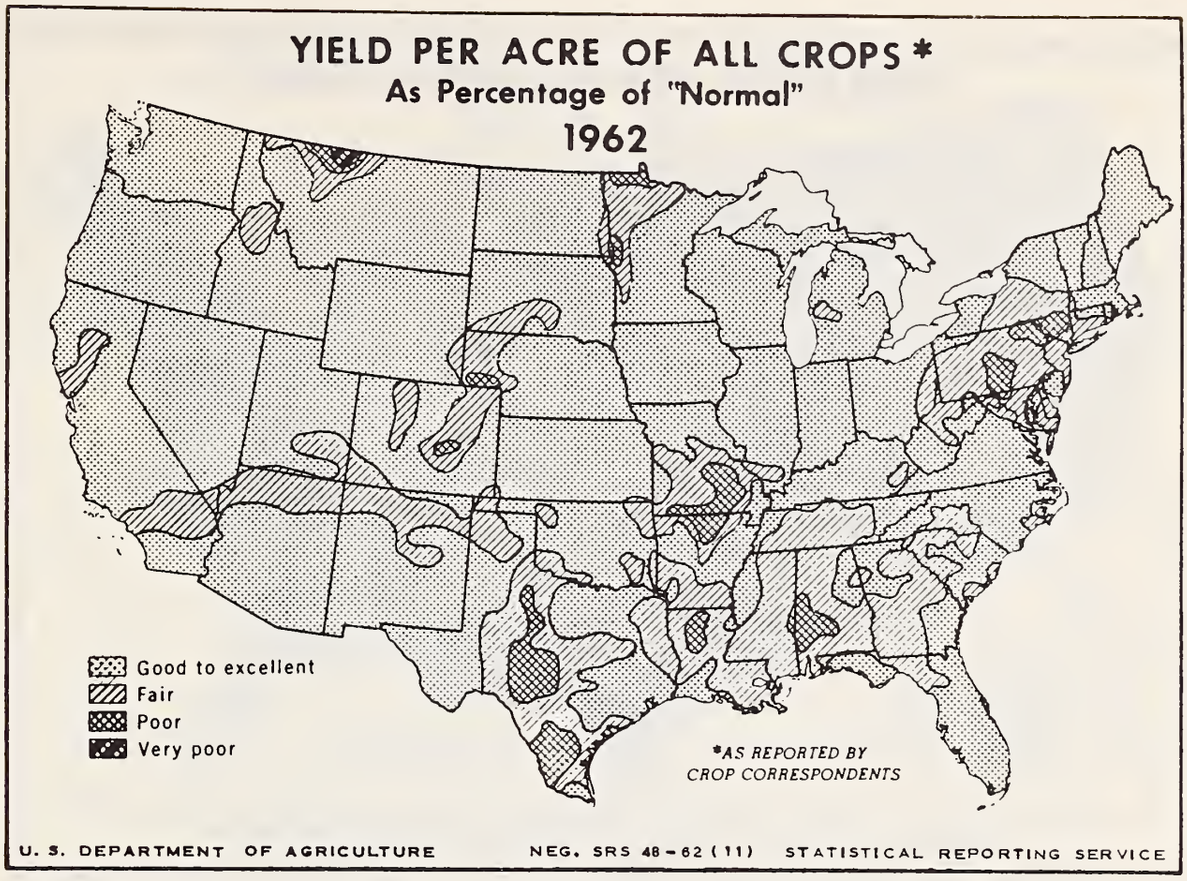
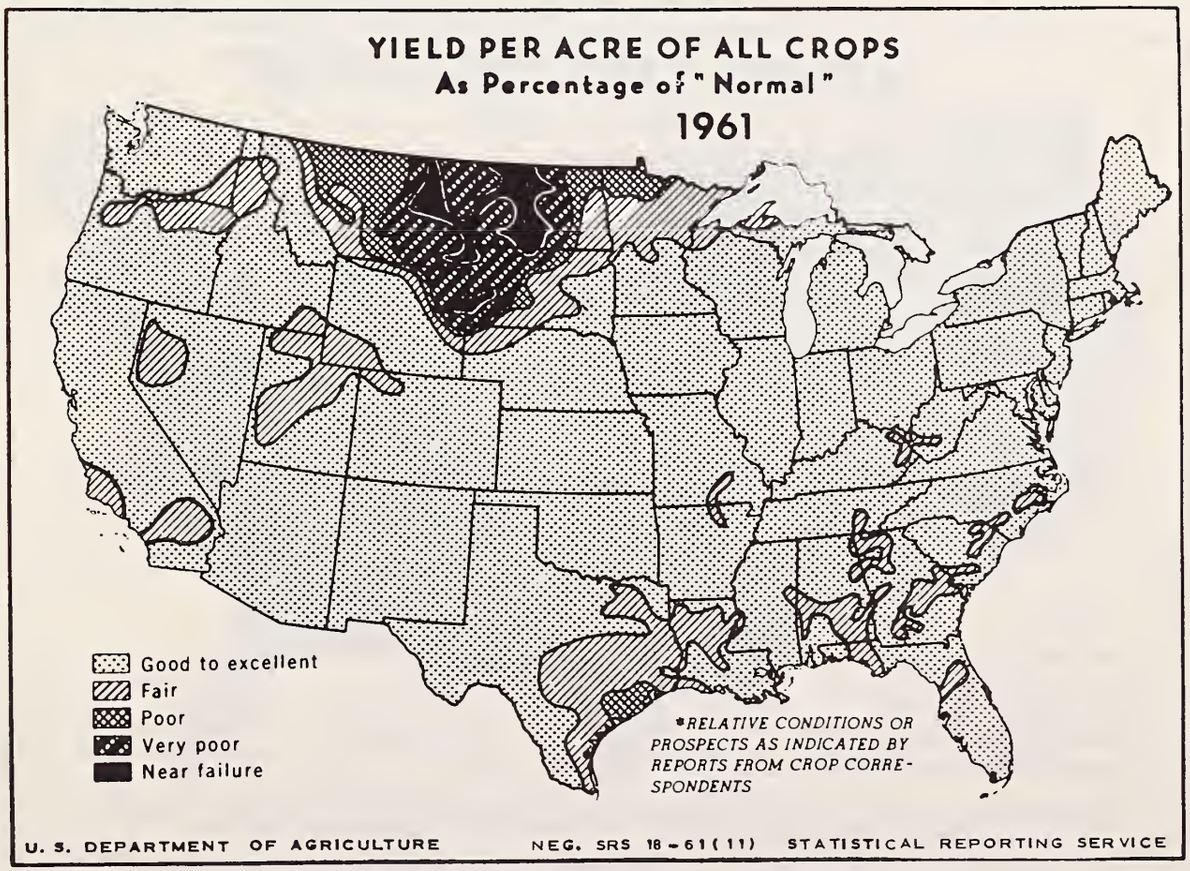
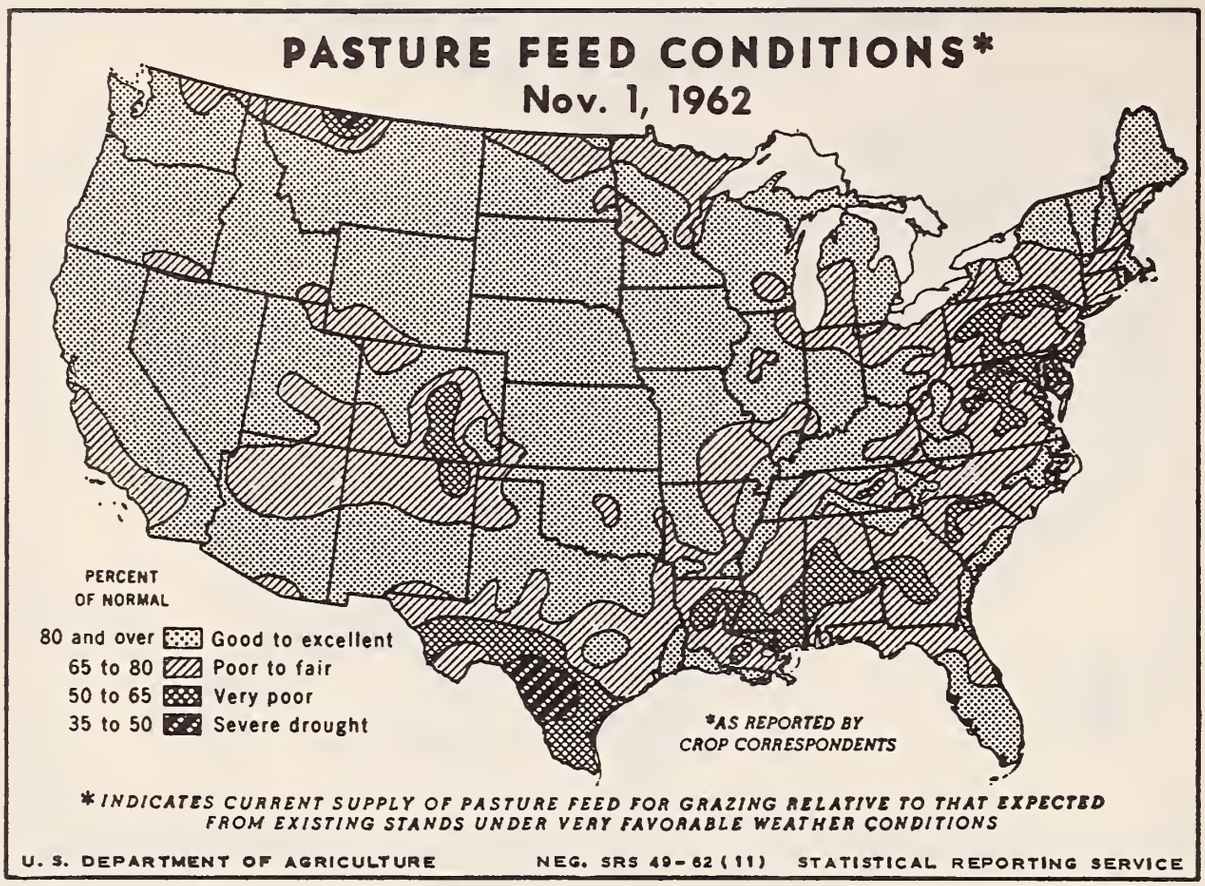
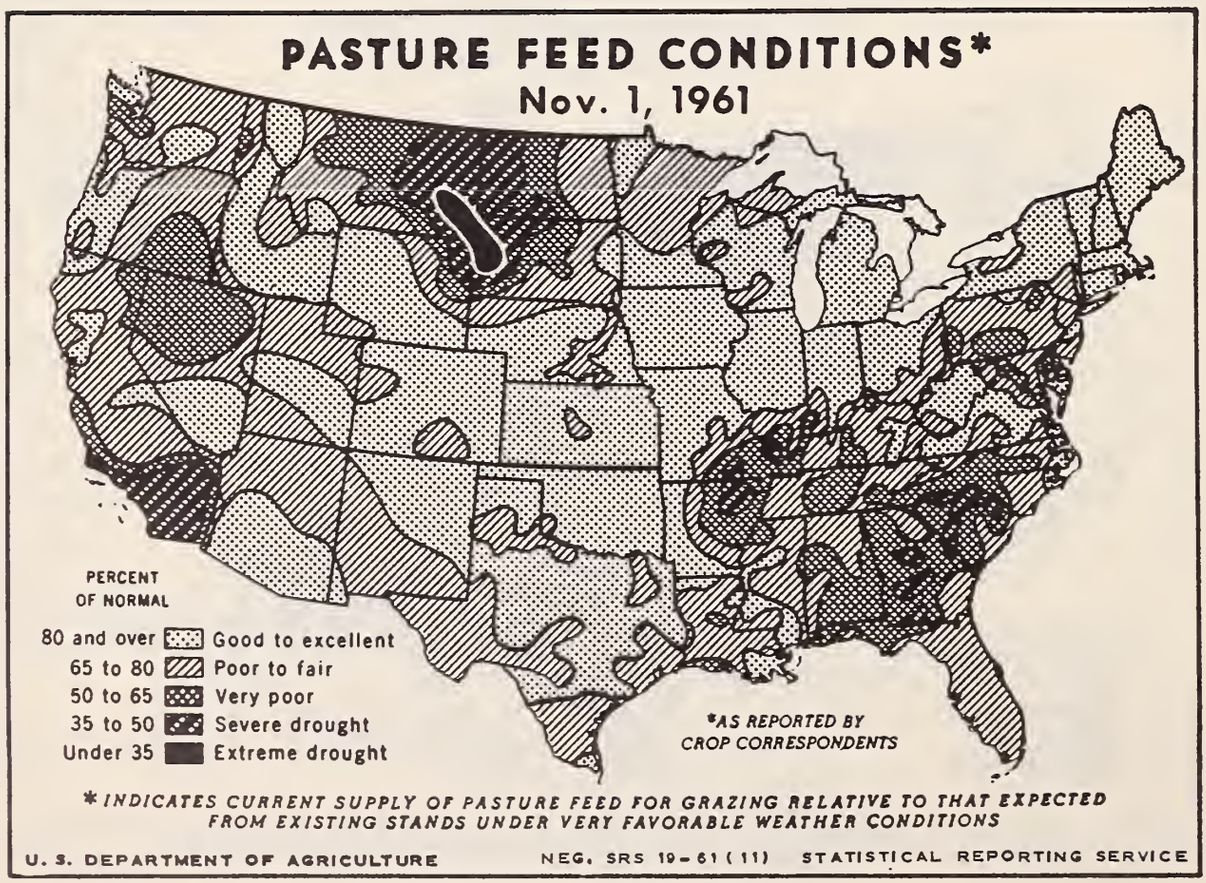

YIELD PER ACRE OF ALL CROPS *
As Percentage of "Normal"
1962
Good to excellent
Fair
Poor
Very poor
*AS REPORTED BY CROP CORRESPONDENTS
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
NEG. SRS 48-62 (11)
STATISTICAL REPORTING SERVICE


YIELD PER ACRE OF ALL CROPS
As Percentage of "Normal"
1961
Good to excellent
Fair
Poor
Very poor
Near failure
*RELATIVE CONDITIONS OR PROSPECTS AS INDICATED BY REPORTS FROM CROP CORRESPONDENTS
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
NEG. SRS 18-61 (11)
STATISTICAL REPORTING SERVICE


PASTURE FEED CONDITIONS*
Nov. 1, 1962
PERCENT OF NORMAL
80 and over Good to excellent
65 to 80 Poor to fair
50 to 65 Very poor
35 to 50 Severe drought
*AS REPORTED BY CROP CORRESPONDENTS
* INDICATES CURRENT SUPPLY OF PASTURE FEED FOR GRAZING RELATIVE TO THAT EXPECTED FROM EXISTING STANDS UNDER VERY FAVORABLE WEATHER CONDITIONS
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
NEG. SRS 49-62 (11)
STATISTICAL REPORTING SERVICE


PASTURE FEED CONDITIONS*
Nov. 1, 1961
PERCENT OF NORMAL
80 and over Good to excellent
65 to 80 Poor to fair
50 to 65 Very poor
35 to 50 Severe drought
Under 35 Extreme drought
*AS REPORTED BY CROP CORRESPONDENTS
* INDICATES CURRENT SUPPLY OF PASTURE FEED FOR GRAZING RELATIVE TO THAT EXPECTED FROM EXISTING STANDS UNDER VERY FAVORABLE WEATHER CONDITIONS
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
NEG. SRS 19-61 (11)
STATISTICAL REPORTING SERVICE

GENERAL CROP REPORT AS OF NOVEMBER 1, 1962

1962 Crop Production Equals Last Year

Late growing crops reached full maturity before killing frosts in late October and added to earlier production prospects. Corn led the upswing with partially offsetting declines in other crops. The all-crop production index moved up 1 point during October. The November 1 level of 106 equals 1961 and is 2 points below the record high in 1960. The composite yield index representing 28 leading crops advanced one point to 111 during October.

Corn Pushes Feed Grain Tonnage Up Slightly

Late growing acreages of corn and sorghums were able to reach full maturity before the season ending freeze of late October. Total tonnage of the four feed grains is now estimated at 141.0 million tons, up nearly 2 percent from last month's estimate and slightly above the 1961 tonnage. Corn prospects improved during October as good yields on late acreages were assured. The average yield indicated on November 1 is 62.4 bushels per acre, surpassing the previous record of 61.8 bushels per acre in 1961. Harvest started early, but by the end of October progress was near normal or behind as the crop has been slow to dry. Sorghum prospects declined from last month's estimate as lower yields in Texas, where harvest is nearing completion, more than offset improvements in Kansas and Nebraska. The expected yield of 43.3 bushels per acre for the Nation is second only to last year's 43.8 bushels.

Soybeans and Cotton Weaken--Peanuts Improve

Soybean production prospects dropped off one-half percent during October as rains and slow drying conditions lowered earlier prospects slightly. The indicated production on November 1, at 669 million bushels, is 3.5 percent smaller than last year's record output. Harvest started rapidly, but was delayed by heavy October rainfall in lower Mississippi Valley areas and humid weather in the Corn Belt States. Harvest operations picked up rapidly following the killing frosts that penetrated to the northern parts of the Gulf States.

Cotton prospects continued to decline for the third consecutive month as frequent showers caused losses from boll rot in Arkansas and boll weevils reduced late cotton prospects in some areas of north Texas. The November 1 estimate of 14,533,000 bales is 1 percent smaller than the forecast a month earlier, but 2 percent above last year and 4 percent larger than average. October weather was excellent for harvest in eastern Cotton States, but harvest lagged in central and western Cotton States.

Indicated production of peanuts increased 5 percent from a month earlier as good weather brought full development and reduced harvest losses. Yields were up sharply in the Virginia-Carolina area with the Southeastern peanut area showing a slight increase. Oklahoma and New Mexico also showed yield increases. The indicated U. S. yield of 1,261 pounds per acre is 5 pounds below the 1960 record.

Tobacco Higher--Sugar Crop Lower

Increases in the flue-cured and burley tobacco crops pushed the November 1 estimate of all tobacco production 1.5 percent above forecasts a month earlier. The 1962 crop is expected to be 7 percent above 1961 and 8 percent above average. A record high of 1,875 pounds per acre is indicated for flue-cured types while the burley yield of 1,812 pounds per acre is only slightly below the 1,820 pound record of last year.

Production of sugarcane in the United States is estimated at 20.8 million tons unchanged from a month earlier. Sugar beet production is now estimated at 18.4 million tons, about 1 percent below a month ago. In the Central producing States beets were smaller than usual this year.

Dry Bean Output Lower -- Rice Down Slightly

Greater than anticipated damage to dry beans from the early September freeze lowered yields in Colorado, Nebraska, Wyoming, and Utah. Damaging rains also caused losses in California and Washington. Losses in quality were also important in these areas. The November 1 estimated production of dry beans at 18.1 million bags is nearly 3 percent below last month, 10 percent smaller than last year but 7 percent above average.

Improved prospects for rice in Arkansas nearly offset lower indications in California and Mississippi so that the November 1 estimate of 63.6 million bags is only slightly below last month's total. The 1962 crop is 19 percent larger than last year and 24 percent above average. Harvest progressed rapidly during October in all areas except the Sacramento Valley of California where heavy winds and rain followed by poor drying conditions have delayed combining.

October Weather -- Not Bad

Temperatures during October averaged above normal over practically all of the Nation. The areas having below normal average temperatures were on opposite sides of the country--the New England area and the Pacific Coast States. Over most of the Nation, the first three weeks were warm with some record high levels reported in the mid-west during the second week of the month. On October 23 the cold air swept into the area from the Rocky Mountains eastward and brought freezing temperatures as far south as the northern part of the Gulf States and ended the growing season over most of the Nation. Damage was slight because most crops, even in late areas, had reached maturity.

Rainfall during October brought beneficial moisture to most of the Nation. Excessive rains associated with the Pacific Coast storms of October 11-13 caused some local flooding. Heavy rains in an area from eastern Texas and Oklahoma into the Ohio Valley as well as in the central Corn Belt slowed harvest operations. The North Atlantic area also received heavy rains that replenished soil moisture in this previously dry area.

Harvest work in the Central areas of the Nation lagged following an early start because of slow drying of crops to safe storage levels. The freezing temperatures of late October were welcomed by most farmers to kill stalks and speed drying. Corn picking was ahead of the usual pattern in Ohio and Illinois but lagged in Indiana, Iowa, and Northern Corn Belt areas. Soybean harvest started rapidly, but slowed in late October. About one tenth of the crop was still in the fields in the Corn Belt States. Combining of soybeans was proceeding at about the normal pace in lower Mississippi Valley States. Wet fields hampered harvest or row crops in eastern Oklahoma and Kansas until about mid month. Near ideal conditions in the later half of October brought speedy recovery from the earlier delay.

In the Southeast, October weather favored harvesting work. Peanut and cotton took first priority, but by the end of the month harvest of these crops was well along and growers were turning their attention to corn, soybeans, and sorghums. October rainfall was generally light in this area with pastures showing some decline. Fall seeding of grains was lagging in drier areas.

Southern Plains areas received about normal rainfall, but a substantial part of it came during the last week of October. Moisture supplies were adequate in eastern Oklahoma and Texas where frequent rains in late October hindered cotton harvest in this area with some losses indicated. The western parts of these States still need more rain. Seeding of winter grains is nearing completion with generally optimistic conditions for these crops.

Pacific Coast States had not received a general killing frost by the end of October. Crops reached maturity, but harvest was delayed by poor drying conditions. Wind and rain associated with the storms of October 11-13 caused considerable crop damage west of the Cascades. Wet fields delayed harvest operations, but most of the damaged crops will be salvaged.

Winter Wheat Seedings Virtually Complete

Seeding of winter wheat for 1963 harvest was in the wind-up stages in the major producing States. Soil moisture supplies were mostly average or above and producers were generally optimistic. However, surface moisture has been a little short in some areas from western Nebraska to the panhandle of Texas. Seeding started early, but was slowed by late September rains. Good stands are reported generally and early fields are being pastured as far north as Nebraska. Fall seedings are indicated to be in good condition in the Corn Belt with early fields especially good. Delays in soybean harvest have held up the completion of wheat seeding in some areas, but only a limited acreage remains to be seeded. Dry soils slowed fall grain seeding in some South Atlantic and South Central States but progress is ahead of last year. More rainfall is needed to facilitate seed bed preparation and to germinate late seedings. October rains provided additional moisture in the Pacific Northwest and seeding was about 95 percent finished in Washington. Earlier seedings have emerged to uniform stands and plants have developed well.

Less Fall Vegetables and Potatoes--More Processing Vegetables and Sweet Potatoes

Total production of fall vegetables is expected to be 5 percent less than last year and 2 percent below average. Lower production than last year is indicated for broccoli, cabbage, and celery. Lettuce output should about equal last year while larger fall crops of carrots, cauliflower, and tomatoes are forecast. The 1962 output of the 9 principal vegetable crops grown for processing is 13 percent above last year and 25 percent more than 1960.

Production of fall potatoes is now expected to be 7 percent below last year but 22 percent above average. Prospects improved in eastern and central producing States during October as weather favored harvest operations. The estimate for the 9 western potato States is lower than last month. Total production of all seasonal potato groups in 1962 is estimated to be 10 percent smaller than 1961. Prospects for the 1962 crop of sweet potatoes improved during October and the expected production is now indicated to be 14 percent larger than last year.

Apple Crop Smaller--Nut Crops Down One-Third--More Oranges

Total production of noncitrus fruits is expected to be 1 percent below last year although 5 percent above average. Compared with last year, there were fewer apples, apricots, peaches, and plums, but more sour cherries, sweet cherries, cranberries, pears, and prunes. Estimated production of cranberries is down from last month, but still the largest of record. A smaller apple crop than last year in Eastern and Central States more than offset an increase in the Western States. The West Coast and North Atlantic States produced more peaches than in 1961, but most other States had a smaller crop. Of the major grape producing States only Michigan had a larger crop than last year.

Harvest of noncitrus fruits was nearly complete by November 1 with only a few apples, cranberries, and California grapes still to be picked. Heavy winds and rains occurring about October 11-13 on the West Coast caused little loss of fruit because harvest was nearly complete in the affected areas. However, considerable tree damage occurred particularly to Oregon prunes.

Combined production of the 4 edible nuts--almonds, filberts, pecans and walnuts--is expected to be only two-thirds as great as in 1961, and 13 percent below average. There are much smaller crops of pecans, almonds, and filberts than in 1961 -- estimated production of walnuts is up 25 percent. The October storm caused extensive tree damage in Oregon, especially to filberts. Although the nuts were blown from the trees and had to be harvested by hand from the ground, it appears that there will be no excessive loss.

Citrus production for the 1962-63 season is expected to be 2 percent greater than last year. The orange crop (excluding California Valencias) is estimated at 130.8 million boxes, 5 percent larger than the 1961-62 crop with a record large crop expected in Florida. Production of grapefruit (excluding California's "other areas") is estimated at 40.7 million boxes, 2 percent below last year. Only Florida expects more grapefruit than for the 1961-62 season.

Pastures Improve

Pasture condition for the Nation was reported as 82 percent of normal on November 1, 2 points above last year and 11 points above average. Pastures improved during October in all regions except the South Atlantic. Favorable rainfall over much of the country and unusually mild temperatures for the first three weeks of the month stimulated the growth of pasture crops. Present conditions indicate that the late fall and winter supply of range and pasture feed in Western States will be above last year and the best since 1958. Some areas of southern and west Texas and parts of Arizona and New Mexico have short supplies. Prospects are good for wheat pastures in central and southern Plains.

Crop reporters' rating of the supply of hay and forage available for wintering livestock was below last year in most areas except the West North Central and Western regions. All States in the North and South Atlantic regions were below last year except for Florida with greatest declines in the Mid-Atlantic area. Ohio indicated the greatest decline in the East North Central region with relatively minor decreases in other States except Wisconsin. In the West North Central area, Missouri indicated a sharp decline, but the Dakotas were well above the drought reduced levels of 1961. All South Central area States indicated declines from last year's high levels but adequate supplies are expected. The northern mountain States were better off than last year in hay and forage supplies while Colorado, New Mexico, Arizona, and California showed lower ratings, but these States were generally above the 1960 levels.

Milk and Egg Production Increase

Milk production in the United States during October is estimated at 9,771 million pounds, up 1 percent from both the 9,683 million pounds produced in September and the previous record October production of 9,672 million pounds in 1961. Cumulative milk production in January through October also totaled 1 percent more than the corresponding period last year.

October egg production was 2 percent more than the same month last year as increases in the West, South Central, and South Atlantic regions more than offset decreases in the North Central and North Atlantic States. October rate of lay was at a record high level for the month of 16.8 eggs per layer. The number of layers was only slightly below a year earlier. Total egg production for the first ten months of 1962 was 2 percent above the corresponding 1961 period.

INDEX NUMBERS OF CROP PRODUCTION AND YIELD,
UNITED STATES, 1949-62 (1957-59 = 100)

Year	PRODUCTION									YIELD
	All crops 1/	Feed grains	Hay and forage	Food grains	Vegetables	Sugar crops	Cotton	Tobacco	Oil crops	28 crops 2/
1949.....	92	80	83	92	94	76	131	114	61	74
1950.....	89	81	89	86	96	94	82	117	71	76
1951.....	91	75	92	85	89	74	124	135	65	76
1952.....	95	79	90	109	90	76	124	130	63	79
1953.....	94	77	92	100	95	85	134	119	63	79
1954.....	93	81	92	88	93	95	111	130	71	81
1955.....	96	86	98	83	96	86	120	127	78	87
1956.....	95	85	94	87	102	86	108	126	92	92
1957.....	93	93	101	82	98	98	89	96	91	94
1958.....	104	101	102	121	102	96	93	100	111	105
1959.....	103	106	97	97	100	106	118	104	98	101
1960.....	108	109	103	115	103	102	116	112	105	105
1961 3/..	106	99	102	106	109	115	116	119	124	109
1962 4/..	106	100	101	97	106	122	118	127	122	111

1/ Includes fruits and nuts, some other crops not in separate groups shown, and farm gardens. 2/ Computed from yields of 18 field crops per acre harvested and yields of 10 fruit crops per acre of bearing age combined in proportion to their relative values during the 1957-59 period. 3/ Preliminary. 4/ Indicated.

CORN FOR GRAIN: Widespread killing frost held off until late October allowing late planted corn to mature. Estimated production of corn for grain increased about 2 percent during October. The 1962 corn crop is now expected to total 3,590 million bushels, 1 percent below last year and 8 percent smaller than the record 1960 crop. The indicated yield as of November 1 of 62.4 bushels per acre sets a new high, surpassing the previous record 1961 yield of 61.8 bushels. Upward changes from last month were reported in all regions of the Nation except the Western States.

The delayed killing frost permitted most of the late planted corn to reach maturity and a good quality crop is being harvested. However, damage from early September freezes caused losses and diversion of grain acreage to other uses in some areas, mainly in Nebraska, South Dakota, Wyoming, and Colorado. Corn has dried slowly in the main Corn Belt as warm, humid weather was prevalent for the first three weeks of October. Corn producers generally welcomed the freezing temperatures of late October to kill sappy stalks and speed drying of ears to safe storage levels.

Early maturity of much of the corn in central and eastern Corn Belt States gave farmers a head start on harvest, but progress has lagged so that by November 1 picking was at or behind the usual pace. Harvest in Ohio was the most advanced in the Corn Belt States with 60 percent harvested by the end of October. Indiana reported about 40 percent harvested--slightly behind last year while harvest in Illinois was a little ahead of last year and the average with over half of the corn cribbed. The Iowa crop was moving slowly with about 40 percent picked, about the same as last year, but behind the average progress of about half picked by this date. Minnesota reports the slowest harvest since 1957 with only a fourth of the corn out of the fields by November 1.

In the Northeast, corn prospects were higher as the late frost permitted the crop to achieve the full benefit of September rainfall which brought relief from earlier dry conditions. Harvest work was lagging as heavy late October rainfall kept fields too wet. Farmers in the South Atlantic and South Central

States had harvested more corn than usual by November 1 as excellent weather speeded the harvest of the higher priority cotton and peanut crops. Yields were variable following the spotty pattern of rainfall during much of the growing season.

The Pacific States missed the killing frost during October and most corn has not dried sufficiently for safe storage. High winds accompanying the severe storms of October 11-13 flattened much of the corn in the area from northern California through western Washington. Much of this corn is being salvaged, but harvest is slower and more difficult than usual.

SOYBEANS: Prospective soybean production is off slightly from a month ago. The decline registered in the Soybelt more than offset gains made in the other producing areas. The November 1 estimate, at 669 million bushels, is down 3 percent from 1961 production, but 60 percent above average. The U. S. yield is 24.0 bushels compared with 25.3 bushels last year and the 10-year average of 21.6 bushels per acre.

Harvest of soybeans proceeded satisfactorily in most areas, but was generally behind that of a year earlier. Adverse weather conditions and wet fields were mostly responsible for slowing the harvest. However, the lack of a killing frost held up operations in some areas.

In the heavy producing North Central area, production prospects dropped 1 percent during October. Gains over last month in Missouri and South Dakota were not sufficient to offset losses in Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, Iowa, and Kansas. The indicated yields in Ohio and Indiana dropped a half bushel from last month. Fall rains and snow during late October slowed harvest considerably in Ohio and on November 1, with 90 percent of the crop harvested, progress was about a week behind a year earlier. Indiana's soybean harvest was nearing the 90 percent mark by the first of the month. Illinois and Minnesota soybeans are turning out about as expected a month ago. The Illinois harvest of good quality soybeans was nearing completion on November 1 with about 5 percent of the acreage remaining. Harvest of the crop in Minnesota is running a little behind the progress of last year. Iowa's indicated yield is down 1 bushel per acre from a month ago as yields are not coming up to earlier expectations. Wet weather during late September and early October delayed the Iowa harvest, but favorable weather since that time allowed operations to move ahead rapidly and progress is now about average. In Missouri, the estimated yield is up one-half bushel per acre from October 1. Harvest in this State was about two-thirds completed on November 1.

Production prospects in the South Atlantic States improved during the month with yields up from a month ago in North Carolina, Maryland, and Georgia. Yields in other States maintained their respective October 1 levels. Harvesting operations are running behind a year ago in the Carolinas and beginning operations in Virginia were slowed as growers awaited a killing frost in the main eastern and southeastern producing areas of the State. In Georgia and Florida, harvest is in full swing.

In the South Central area indicated production is up slightly from last month. Declines in Alabama and Louisiana were more than offset by increases in Arkansas, Tennessee, and Texas. Yields of early beans in Arkansas were hurt by the hot, dry August weather, but later varieties made a good response to favorable September and October weather. Harvest in the State neared the one-quarter mark by November 1 compared with nearly three-fifths completion a year earlier. Except in Kentucky, where the crop is being harvested a little ahead of the 1961 pace, the harvest is generally running behind a year ago in the South Central States.

RICE: Production of rice is estimated at 63.6 million bags, about the same as a month earlier, but 19 percent larger than the 1961 crop and 24 percent above average. A significant production increase in Arkansas nearly offset losses in California and Mississippi and kept the average yield at a record high level of 3,641 pounds per acre.

Harvest in the southern area was nearly complete by the end of October with the favorable outturn in October pushing production to 48.5 million bags, nearly 1 percent above the October 1 estimate. The Texas and Louisiana crops matured at an early date and permitted the harvest of more than the usual amount of second crop rice. Harvest activity was heavy during October in Mississippi and Arkansas with Mississippi yields turning out below earlier expectations as growers reported an unusual loss from black birds. Arkansas yields climbed above earlier expectations with yields 225 pounds above the previous record high.

The heavy wind and rain of early October that swept through the rice growing area of the Sacramento Valley in California caught a large acreage unharvested. Rice fields were blown down and left very muddy. Persistent fog since the storm and lack of drying winds has delayed harvest. Shattering losses are expected to be fairly heavy contributing to a smaller production than estimated a month earlier. A California yield of 4,750 pounds would still be the second highest of record but well below the excellent yield prospects of a month ago.

SORGHUM GRAIN: Production is placed at 490 million bushels, 2 percent above last year, but 21 percent below the record high of 1960. This estimate is less than a million bushels below the October 1 forecast. Lower yield prospects in Texas more than offset improvements in Kansas and Nebraska. These three States produce over four-fifths of the crop. The U. S. average yield of 43.3 bushels per acre ranks second only to last year's 43.8 bushels.

By November 1, sorghum grain harvest was complete in all areas of Texas except the High Plains, where only the irrigated crop had been combined. In the southern High Plains, a substantial dryland acreage sprouted a sucker crop after early September rains. Stalks in these fields have a mature head along with several sucker heads ranging in maturity from bloom to hard dough. Most of this acreage will not be harvested until after a killing frost.

Harvest in Kansas was two-thirds complete by the end of October, well ahead of usual. Virtually all of the sorghum crop matured before the killing freeze of October 25. Yields for the State were averaging three bushels higher than the record of 40.0 bushels per acre set last year.

Nebraska expects a record-breaking 60.0 bushels per acre, 9.5 bushels above the previous high. Much of the crop maintained some greenness and high moisture until the general hard freeze on October 24. By November 1, about four-fifths of the crop was out of the fields.

The Oklahoma harvest was more than two-thirds complete by November 1 with some growers waiting for frost before combining. California's early and late crops have both been good this year. Storm damage to sorghums was not extensive.

TOBACCO: At 2,200 million pounds, estimated production of all types of tobacco as of November 1 is 33 million pounds, or 1.5 percent, above the forecast a month earlier. Increases of 27 million pounds in flue-cured and 6 million in burley accounted for virtually all the change as other types remained close to the October 1 level. Total poundage expected from the current crop is nearly 7 percent above production in 1961, 8 percent above the 1951-60 average, and the largest since 1954.

For all tobacco, a combined average yield of 1,794 pounds per acre is indicated. This exceeds last year's 1,753-pound yield, the previous high, by 41 pounds, and the 10-year average of 1,461 pounds.

Estimated production of flue-cured leaf is 1,372 million pounds, an increase of 27 million pounds over the outlook a month ago. Data on marketings through October 31, coupled with November 1 reports from growers, indicated a heavier crop than was foreseen earlier in the season. In 1961, brightleaf production amounted to 1,258 million pounds and averaged 1,270 million pounds during the 1951-60 period. The combined average yield estimated for flue-cured, at 1,875 pounds per acre, exceeds the previous high of 1,808 pounds reached in 1960. Excepting type 12, yields for all types are at all-time highs. Type 13 has broken the one ton-per-acre level this season, the first time ever for any flue-cured type. For the entire type 11-14 belt, yields averaged 1,801 pounds last year and 1,470 pounds from 1951 through 1960.

At 614 million pounds, the burley estimate is nearly 6 million above that of October 1. Expectations for greater poundage in Kentucky and Missouri accounted for the increase. If the present estimate materializes, this year's crop will be 6 percent above 1961 production, 13 percent above average, and the largest since 1954. An average yield of 1,812 pounds per acre is indicated, second only to last year's 1,820 pounds for record-high honors. The 10-year average yield is 1,530 pounds per acre.

Southern Maryland, type 32, production is estimated at 37.9 million pounds -- unchanged from the September 1 and October 1 forecasts. The 10-year average is 37.0 million pounds. A yield of 925 pounds per acre is expected compared with the average of 854 pounds.

The outlook for fire-cured tobacco, at 53.1 million pounds, held essentially to the October 1 level as a small decrease in type 21 and a small increase in Tennessee type 23 were offsetting. The 1962 estimate is practically the same as production last year, but 5 percent below average. Reports from growers indicate a yield of 1,487 pounds per acre. The fire-cured yield averaged 1,499 pounds per acre in 1961 and 1,316 pounds during the 1951-60 decade.

Production of dark air-cured tobacco, types 35-37, is placed at 23.1 million pounds, up about 400,000 pounds from the previous forecast. About 22.8 million pounds were produced last year and the 10-year average is 27.3 million. For types 35-37 combined, a yield of 1,443 pounds per acre is indicated, compared with 1,460 last season and 1,295 for the average.

The cigar filler crop is estimated at 57.0 million pounds and shows no change from the past two forecasts. Based on the current estimate, filler production will be about 4.2 million pounds under 1961, but will exceed the 10-year average by about 3.1 million. The combined yield indicated for filler types is 1,666 pounds per acre. It averaged 1,717 pounds in 1961 and 1,600 pounds during the 1951-60 period.

For cigar binder types, 25.3 million pounds are expected, up fractionally from the October 1 estimate of 25.2 million. Binder production totaled about 27.8 million pounds in 1961 and averaged 37.9 million pounds during 1951-60. This year's yield is set at 1,652 pounds per acre. The 1961 yield is recorded at 1,669 pounds, compared with 1,619 pounds for the 10-year average.

Cigar wrapper leaf, types 61-62, from the 1962 crop is expected to weigh 17.8 million pounds. Production totaled 19.0 million pounds in 1961 and averaged 16.9 million during the 1951-60 span. A yield of about 1,366 pounds per acre is estimated this season compared with 1,430 pounds last year and 1,270 for the average.

PEANUTS: Production of peanuts is estimated at 1,786 million pounds, up nearly 5 percent from the October 1 forecast. Outturns sharply above earlier expectations in Virginia, North Carolina, Oklahoma, and New Mexico pushed the indicated U. S. yield per acre to a near record high of 1,261 pounds, 5 pounds below the record of 1,266 pounds set in 1960.

In the Virginia-Carolina area, October weather was unusually favorable for harvesting peanuts. As a result, harvest operations moved at a record breaking rate and by the end of the month most of the peanuts had been dug with a large percentage already combined or threshed. The estimated yield of 2,043 pounds per acre for the area would be a new record exceeding by 105 pounds the previous high yield established in 1958.

In the Southeastern area, fall weather was generally favorable for picking and threshing throughout most of the commercial belt. In Georgia, harvest was completed by the first of November. In Alabama, threshing of stacked peanuts continues in northern areas of the State but harvesting operations are nearing completion. The estimated yield for the area is 1,119 pounds per acre, up slightly from last month's forecast.

Production in the Southwestern area is now estimated at 396 million pounds, up 8 percent from the October 1 forecast. Sharp increases in Oklahoma and New Mexico yields accounted for the increased production. In Oklahoma, conditions have been nearly ideal for development and harvested yields are exceeding early expectations. In New Mexico, harvest has been hampered by rains, but most fields have been dug. Reported yields are good, but the quality of this year's crop has been lowered due to the discoloring of shells. In Texas, harvest is progressing normally and the indicated yield is the same as a month ago.

DRY BEANS: Production of dry beans is estimated at 18.1 million bags (100 pounds cleaned basis). This is 10 percent below last year's production, but 7 percent above the recent 10-year average.

The prospective yield decreased from the October 1 estimate largely because of poor harvesting weather and greater than expected frost damage. The indicated yield for 1962 is estimated at 1,247 pounds per acre compared with the record yield of 1,390 pounds last year and the average of 1,182 pounds per acre.

The lower production from October 1 is the result of decreased yields in Nebraska, Wyoming, Colorado, Utah, Washington, and California. No change is indicated in the other States. Damage to the late bean crop in Wyoming, Nebraska, Colorado, and Utah by the early September freeze was greater than anticipated. A considerable volume of the beans harvested are grading low with an above average amount of clean out. Returns to growers for some of the poor quality beans will not warrant harvest. Washington and California received damaging rains at harvest time that caused serious losses in yield and quality. Prolonged damp, foggy weather following the rains has slowed harvest and caused deterioration that will increase abandonment in some areas.

Harvesting conditions varied greatly in the other producing areas. New York experienced an unfavorable month with rain and cool weather hampering harvest operations. The opposite was true in Michigan where the harvest of the high yielding, excellent quality, bean crop progressed under favorable conditions. Inclement weather on the West Coast during October delayed harvest with clear, warm weather needed for completion. Rains the second week of October delayed harvest in Idaho but in general the harvest season was better than usual.

In California, rains and heavy fog in the northern half of the State resulted in a yield decrease for Baby Limas and other beans. The Large Lima acreage was minor in the areas of heavy rain and fog. Harvest was progressing slowly but is well along. Losses between the other bean varieties vary considerably with losses from the red variety being the heaviest. Clean out is expected to be heavier than usual and in some cases harvest will not be completed because of the high amount of rotten and sprouted beans.

SUGAR BEETS: With harvest well advanced, the indicated production of sugar beets is now 18,439,000 tons, about one percent below the October 1 estimate. This production is 35 percent larger than the 1951-60 average and 4 percent larger than last year's record crop of 17,664,000 tons. The yield per acre, at 16.3 tons, is 0.4 ton below average and 2.5 tons below the record yield of 18.8 tons harvested in 1959.

In Ohio, where about 60 percent of the sugar beet crop had been dug by November 1, the yield is turning out better than was indicated a month ago. In the other Central States harvest was nearing completion with most yields slightly less than was expected on October 1. Many farmers in that area are disappointed in the size of the beets this year. Harvest in Montana, speeded by favorable weather, was completed prior to November 1. If good harvest weather continues lifting of beets is expected to be completed by November 9 in Colorado and by mid-November in Idaho and Washington.

Despite rain and wet soils, which held up harvest operations intermittently during October, digging was well along in all areas of Oregon. In California harvest was halted for about two weeks due to heavy rains followed by fog and high humidity that retarded drying of the fields. By November 1 harvest was about 50 percent complete in the San Joaquin Valley

but only about 20 percent complete in the Sacramento Valley. Unless the remainder of the fall season is dry, a larger than usual acreage of California spring-planted beets will be carried over for harvest next spring.

SUGARCANE FOR SUGAR AND SEED: Production of sugarcane in the United States is indicated at 20,815,000 tons with no change from a month ago in the estimate for either the Mainland or Hawaii. Production in 1961 totaled 19,606,000 tons. Production on the Mainland - Louisiana and Florida - of 11,082,000 tons this year is 12 percent larger than last year. Indicated production in Louisiana is down sharply from last year, but this drop is more than offset by good yield prospects in Florida where the acreage for harvest this year is more than twice as large as last season.

October weather in Louisiana was favorable for completion of fall planting and harvest was fairly general by November 1. Most mills began grinding on October 22 although some started a week earlier. Sucrose and purity are reported fair to good for this early in the season. In Florida, temperatures continued favorable for growth and, barring freeze damage, excellent yields are anticipated. Harvest began around November 1 and all mills should be in operation by December 1.

In Hawaii, nine plantations have already completed grinding the 1962 crop with other plants expected to finish within a week or two although some mills are expected to grind well into November. Drought reduced prospective production in the Hamakua-Kohala coast, but such losses were more than offset by above average yields elsewhere on the Island. In the drought area some 1963 crop cane was harvested to salvage sugar present before the plants died from lack of water.

APPLES: The production of commercial apples is now estimated at 121,255,000 bushels, up about one percent from last month's forecast. At this level the crop would be 4 percent less than in 1961, but 10 percent above average. Harvest of late varieties continued through most of October and was virtually complete by November 1 in all major apple producing areas. Weather has been generally favorable for harvesting operations and quality is good.

The Eastern crop, estimated at 59.5 million bushels, is a little larger than expected on October 1, but considerably below last year's production. Much of this reduction is in the North Atlantic States, especially New York and Pennsylvania. The estimate of apple production in the Central States, virtually unchanged from last month, is 15 percent below last year due mainly to lower production in Michigan. The estimated production of 37,635,000 bushels for the Western States is up nearly 3 percent from last month and is 17 percent above 1961. The increase over last month is due chiefly to an increase in the estimate for Washington.

Favorable weather prevailed throughout the harvest season in New York. Picking was virtually over by the end of October in the Hudson Valley and was expected to end in early November in the Lake Ontario area. Quality and color of the fruit in both areas has been excellent and late varieties sized well. In New Jersey and Pennsylvania harvest is complete except for a few Romes and Staymans. In New England a few McIntosh still remain to be harvested. Apple harvest in Virginia and West Virginia is complete except for a few Yorks

in the northern part of the Shenandoah Valley, where some of the remaining fruit has been damaged by the late October freeze.

Harvest of apples in the Central States is in the final stages. Sizes have been small but quality and color have been excellent. Damage from hail, insects, and disease has been minor this season.

In the Western States, limited harvest of late varieties continued into early November in most areas. In Washington, apples generally sized well and the crop is now estimated at 22.0 million bushels--up 1.0 million from a month ago and 30 percent above last year's short crop. Apples in Washington were slow to color due to warm weather and some apples were left on trees beyond the desirable picking time. However, quality generally has been good and harvest was nearly complete by November 1. Harvest was delayed in Oregon due to the heavy rainstorm during October, and some fruit was blown from trees. In California, some fruit was also blown down, but is expected to be utilized with minimum loss.

PEARS: By November 1 growers had completed harvest of a pear crop estimated at 28,802,000 bushels, 6 percent above last season, but slightly less than the 10-year average. The production of pears in the Pacific Coast States is 9 percent above last season with the crop estimated at 26,167,000 bushels (638,250 tons). In this region, both Bartletts and "other" pears show an increase over 1961. In other States, where production is estimated at 2,635,000 bushels, the crop is down 13 percent from last year.

In the Pacific Coast States Bartlett pear production is estimated at 496,250 tons (20,434,000 bushels), up 10 percent from last year with increases in California and Oregon more than offsetting a smaller crop in Washington. Production of "other" pears in these States is estimated at 142,000 tons (5,733,000 bushels) or 5 percent greater than last year. The Bartlett pear crop in this area was harvested by early October and growers completed harvest on "other" pears in late October. Quality and sizes were quite good throughout the season except in Washington where considerable fruit failed to size. Harvest was delayed in Oregon and some fruit was destroyed as a result of the October wind and rain storm.

Harvest of a good quality pear crop was completed in States outside the Pacific Coast with most of them showing a smaller crop than in 1961.

GRAPES: Production of grapes is estimated at 3,097,850 tons, up slightly from last month. This is slightly above last season's production and 4 percent above the 10-year average. In California production of all grapes is about the same as last season. However, in the North Central area production is sharply above the 1961 crop, due primarily to a large increase in Michigan, but in the North Atlantic States production is sharply below 1961.

The California all grape crop, estimated at 2.8 million tons, is up slightly from last month and is virtually the same as in 1961. Harvest of raisin type varieties was nearing completion by November 1 and the crop is turning out below that of 1961. Weather was favorable for harvest. The grapes had a relatively high sugar content which resulted in

high quality raisins as well as excellent fresh grapes. Although scattered showers occurred near the end of the raisin drying period, damage was light. The production of table variety grapes, estimated at 560,000 tons, is 26 percent above 1961 and quality of the crop has been good. October rains had little effect on harvest. The Tokay harvest is about complete while the Emperor harvest in the southern San Joaquin Valley is expected to continue until mid-November. Harvest for fresh shipment is nearly through, but deliveries to wineries for crushing continue, even though past its peak. The wine grape estimate of 640,000 tons is sharply above last month and more than one-third higher than production in 1961. Quality was good in the Central Valley, but sugar content was low in the coastal areas due to heavy rainfall. Damage from the October storm was minimized as favorable weather prevailed after the heavy rains and harvest was completed rapidly in the coastal areas. Harvest in all areas was virtually complete by November 1.

Harvest of the Washington grape crop was completed by October 31. Production was slightly above last year and about one-fourth larger than the 10-year average.

Favorable weather prevailed for the grape harvest in the Great Lakes region of New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Michigan. In Michigan a quality crop of 68,000 tons has been harvested. This is more than double last year's short crop and the largest in 30 years. Absence of frost damage this year contributed to the large Michigan crop. The turnout in New York, where harvest is complete, was somewhat better than expected earlier. Dry weather and hail damage in Pennsylvania reduced the crop from early season expectations, but even so an above average crop was harvested.

CITRUS: The estimate of the Early, Mid-season, and Navel orange crop for 1962-63 remains unchanged from a month ago at 74.2 million boxes. This is 11 percent more than last year and 14 percent above the average. The estimate for each of the States remains the same as a month ago, with Florida prospective production at a record high. The Valencia crop of 56 million boxes in Florida also remains unchanged from the October 1 forecast, being 1 percent below last year's record crop but 52 percent above average. The California Valencia crop estimate will not be made until December. The orange crop in both Texas and Louisiana is very small as a result of freeze damage last January. The Arizona crop is estimated at 1.0 million boxes, down 31 percent from last year and 8 percent below average.

Grapefruit production for all States, excluding the California "Other than Desert Valleys", is now estimated at 40.7 million boxes, reflecting a decrease from last month in Arizona prospects. This is 2 percent less than last year and 1 percent below the average. Florida expects a larger crop than last year while Texas, Arizona, and the California Desert Valleys, each expect smaller crops. The Texas crop is estimated at only 200,000 boxes this year due to the freeze damage of last winter.

The California and Arizona lemon crop is forecast at 14 million boxes, down 2.5 million boxes from last year and 8 percent below average. In both States the crop is smaller than last year.

Florida crops of limes, tangelos and tangerines remain unchanged from last month.

Florida groves generally are in better condition than at this time a year ago. Late October rains occurred in most areas. Cool nights aided coloring of all fruit. Even though rate of growth is good practically all varieties have smaller sizes than usual. Fruit droppage has not been excessive. Picking of grapefruit is well under way. Oranges picked thus far have been mostly Navels and Hamlins, primarily for fresh market. Picking of tangerines for fresh market began the last week of October from the Avon Park and Winter Haven areas. Sizes are generally smaller than a year ago. Harvest of limes has passed its peak but will continue into the months ahead.

California Navels are beginning to mature with some light picking under way in Kern County. However, very little volume is expected before late November. Weather has been cool in most districts and as a result color is showing in many groves, but sugar content is still low. Valencia trees are in good condition with fruit sizes reported to be somewhat better than last season. Lemons have benefited from the generally favorable weather. Quality appears to be quite good, and no extensive insect damage has been reported. The grapefruit set in the Desert Valleys is very spotty and condition of trees and fruit varies widely. In well kept groves, fruit is making about normal development. In areas other than the Desert Valleys, the new crop is growing well under favorable conditions.

In Arizona picking of grapefruit and lemons was just getting started the last of October. Size of the fruit picked was small.

Picking of a very small crop of oranges and grapefruit in Texas was getting under way, although most growers intend to wait until December. Most fruit is expected to move through gift-fruit outlets.

PRUNES: Production of all prunes in Oregon, Washington, and Idaho is now placed at 86,700 tons, (fresh basis), up 2,000 tons from last month, 28 percent greater than last year, and 11 percent above the average for these three States. In Oregon, the severe wind and rain storm last month came after harvest was virtually complete, thus there was little loss of fruit. However, damage and loss of prune trees was very high especially in the older orchards.

Preliminary estimates of the utilization of prunes in Washington, Oregon, and Idaho indicate that 46,970 tons (fresh basis) or 54 percent of the total for these three States were processed. Canning accounted for 30,510 tons, an increase of 39 percent over last year, with increases in Washington and Oregon more than offsetting a decline in Idaho. Last year 32,420 tons or 48 percent of the 1961 crop were processed.

The 1962 production of dried prunes in California and Oregon is forecast at 144,400 tons (dried basis). This is 2 percent above last year but 5 percent below the 10-year average.

PECANS: The November 1 pecan crop is now estimated at 79.8 million pounds, a decrease of almost 5 million pounds from last month's estimate. Most of this decrease occurred in Louisiana and Oklahoma. Of the current

year's total, improved varieties are expected to account for 38.6 million pounds with wild or seedling varieties accounting for the remaining 41.2 million pounds. The total crop is only about one-third of last year's record 246.8 million pounds, and about one-half of the average. Production in all States, except Oklahoma and New Mexico, is down sharply from last year, largely as a result of the cold, wet weather at blooming and pollination time, a heavey infestation of insects, and considerable shedding following the hot dry weather in some areas during August. Many growers have reported complete crop failures. In Oklahoma, a crop 5 percent below last year and about one-half of the average is expected, while in New Mexico, the crop is expected to be up sharply from last year and the average. Limited harvest was under way in most areas by November 1.

ALMONDS: California production of almonds is estimated at 48,000 tons, the same as last month. This is down 28 percent from last year, but 6 percent above average. Heavy rainfall from the storm of October 11-13 resulted in only minor damage to Mission and Drake varieties in the Sacramento Valley, because almost all of the crop was harvested by that date. Worm damage continues to be a problem and there will be a loss of quality to some nuts due to staining.

FILBERTS: The production estimate for filberts in Oregon and Washington continues at last month's level of 7,900 tons, down one-third from last year's large crop and 4 percent below average. In Oregon the harvest was just beginning when the severe storm of October 11-13 moved into coastal areas. Considerable damage was sustained by filbert trees and nuts which had not already fallen were all blown to the ground. Hand picking was necessary in both States and a more complete harvesting of nuts is expected to offset losses sustained by some growers from the storm. Weather during the last half of October was favorable for the harvest, which has made good progress considering the difficulty of gleaning nuts from storm debris.

WALNUTS: The 1962 crop of walnuts in California and Oregon at 84,400 tons is unchanged from a month ago, up 25 percent from last year and 15 percent above average. The wind and rain storm of October 11-13 in Oregon severely damaged walnut trees in that State and many will be lost. Walnuts were near maturity in Oregon when the storm hit and by October 22 harvest was very active with little loss of production expected. In California, heavy winds and rain on October 13 blew nuts from the trees in the coastal and Sacramento Valley areas which represent approximately half of the walnut producing areas of the State. Here a more complete harvest is expected to offset losses due to flooding. Harvest was about one-half complete before the storm occurred. Damage to the 1962 crop was mainly limited to some loss of quality due to staining, primarily to the Franquette variety which was not all harvested.

AVOCADOS: The set of 1962-63 crop avocados in California is spotty with very little early bloom fruit. The crop is making normal growth and a light volume of fruit has been harvested. Harvest of the 1961-62 crop in California was completed during October. The estimate of Florida's 1962-63 crop of avocados is unchanged from last month at 9,000 tons, nearly 50 percent above last year but slightly below average.

OLIVES: There is a generally good set of Manzanillos in the San Joaquin Valley. However, the set of olives is spotty by varieties and by areas. Harvest for canning has been in progress since late September with receipts comparable to last season, although total tonnage canned this season will depend on weather conditions at harvest and the holding condition of the fruit.

CRANBERRIES: The 1962 cranberry crop is estimated at 1,354,800 barrels, down slightly from last month's prospects but 10 percent larger than last year and 26 percent above average. Only the Massachusetts estimate remains unchanged from last month, with each of the other States showing reduced prospects.

In Massachusetts, the unusually large crop is of exceptional quality. While early dry weather threatened the crop, later rains permitted satisfactory sizing and ample water reserves for frost protection. All but a minor part of the crop is now harvested. In New Jersey, damage from the Sparganothis fruitworm contributed materially to the reduction from a month ago. Harvest was nearing completion by November 1. In the Pacific Northwest, berry sizes are smaller than expected earlier this year, with quality being reduced somewhat by the wet and windy early October. Harvest is continuing in both Oregon and Washington.

POTATOES: Production of fall potatoes is estimated at 191,059,000 hundredweight, 474,000 hundredweight less than the October 1 estimate. At this level, the crop is 7 percent below the 1961 production, but 22 percent above the 1951-60 average. The decline in the estimate from a month ago occurred in the western area and is partially offset by larger crops now indicated in central and eastern areas. Compared to a month ago, smaller crops are now indicated for Idaho and California, while larger crops are estimated for Maine, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, New Hampshire, Wisconsin, North Dakota, and Nevada.

October weather was favorable in most areas for harvesting potatoes. Digging was completed or nearing completion by November 1 except in Oregon, northern California and the New York muck areas. Heavy rains during mid-October caused extensive harvest delays in northern California and Oregon. These areas expect to complete harvest about mid-November.

The fall crop in the 8 Eastern States is estimated at 67,720,000 hundredweight, 1 percent above the October 1 estimate, and slightly above 1961. Maine, with a 38,776,000 hundredweight crop this year, has an increase in production over 1961 of 1,776,000 hundredweight on the same total acreage. The relatively high yield is largely the result of a heavy set and fair to good sizing. Digging of upland potatoes was nearing completion in all Upstate New York areas, but about half of the acreage on the Elba muck and a considerable portion of the acreage in other muck areas of western and central New York was yet to be dug on November 1. Harvest was nearly completed on Long Island during October. Sizes are generally running larger than usual. Harvest of a good size and excellent quality crop in Pennsylvania was nearly complete by November 1.

Production in the 9 Central States is estimated at 45,828,000 hundredweight, 1,561,000 above a month ago, 5 percent below 1961 production but 20 percent greater than average. About two-thirds of the increase over October 1 prospects is in Wisconsin and the balance is in North Dakota. Harvest conditions were very favorable over the area except in Wisconsin where frequent rains made harvest difficult. Harvest in that State was later than usual but was completed during October.

The estimate for the 9 Western States, 77,511,000 hundredweight, is down 2,568,000 from October. At this level, production this year is 13 percent below 1961 but 34 percent above the 10-year average. Most of the reduction in the estimate from last month occurred in Idaho where yields did not turn out as well as expected on October 1. The crop in Idaho is unusually smooth and good quality but there is a high percentage of small potatoes that will not meet the Market Order minimum. Lower yields than estimated a month ago are also reported for California, primarily in the Tulelake area where the crop is not turning out as expected. Harvest of the Russet crop in this area will be completed by November 10. Shippers in the Salinas Valley continue to harvest Kennebecs as needed by chippers. Digging of the acreage in the Stockton Delta and in the Santa Maria-San Louis Obispo areas is also active. Harvest of a very good quality crop of fall potatoes is going on in Oregon as rapidly as possible. Digging in that State will not be completed until mid-November, having been delayed intermittently by rainy weather since the first week of October. Harvest of a good quality Washington crop was near completion by the end of October. Many new storages were built in the Columbia Basin and a number of temporary storages are also being used.

Total 1962 potato production for all seasonal groups amounts to 264,877,000 hundredweight. This is 10 percent less than the 293,594,000 hundredweight harvested in 1961.

The acreage of winter crop potatoes for harvest in 1963 is estimated at 20,100 acres compared with 21,800 acres harvested in 1962. California growers reduced their acreage from 14,500 acres for 1962 harvest to 12,000 acres for harvest in 1963. Sharp acreage decreases occurred in Kern and Riverside Counties, accounting for most of the decrease in California. Stands in Riverside County and in the southern San Joaquin Valley are considered normal except in Tulare County where germination was poor in many fields. An increase in acreage is reported in Florida, from 7,300 acres harvested this year to 8,100 acres for harvest in 1963. Weather in Florida during October was generally favorable for planting and growth of winter potatoes. In the Everglades area, planting was completed by mid-month. Older fields have good vine growth and are in good condition but stands are irregular in some late planted fields. In the Fort Myers-Immokalee area some early fields are coming up. About 90 percent of the Florida winter crop will be of red-skinned varieties.

SWEETPOTATOES: The production of sweetpotatoes in 1962 is estimated at 17,229,000 hundredweight, 14 percent above the 1961 crop of 15,083,000 hundredweight and 5 percent above the October 1 forecast. October weather was generally favorable for late development and harvest.

Yields in 9 States were above those expected a month earlier while in the other 10 States no change was indicated. The 82.6 hundredweight yield per acre is the highest of record, exceeding the next highest harvested in 1960 by 4.0 hundredweight. In New Jersey, sweetpotatoe harvest was nearing completion by November 1. Yields varied widely but averaged near the 1961 level. In Kansas, a good quality crop was harvested. The rains in September in Maryland offset the summer drought and a good crop was harvested. Digging of a record breaking Eastern Shore crop in Virginia is nearing completion. In North and South Carolina, yields were above those anticipated earlier. Yields in Kentucky, Tennessee and Alabama were above those recorded in 1961. In Louisiana harvest was about 70 percent complete by November 1. The season was only fair for sweetpotatoes and yields are only fair to good. Harvest in Texas will extend into early November. The acreage is yielding well in spite of the dry, hot weather in July and August. Digging of the acreage in the Coachella Valley of California was completed in mid-September with harvest now underway in the Bloomington area of San Bernardino County, in Orange and San Diego Counties and in southern San Joaquin Valley.

PASTURES: Condition of pasture feed in the United States was reported at 82 percent of normal on November 1. This is 2 points above a year earlier and 11 points above the 1951-60 average for the date. Pasture feed was considerably better than average in all regions except in North Atlantic and South Atlantic.

Reported pasture condition gained 3 points during October, following an increase of 7 points during September. Pastures improved during October in all regions except the South Atlantic. The improvement resulted from above normal rainfall over a large part of the country, and unusually mild temperatures through the first 3 weeks of the month.

In the North Atlantic Region, heavy rains early in October were followed by a period of mild weather. This resulted in further improvement in pastures from the drought conditions that prevailed in much of the region last summer. Reported condition gained 9 points during October, compared with the 10-year average increase of only 1 point. However, the November 1 condition of 75 percent was still 5 points below a year earlier and 2 points below average. Cold, wet weather, with snow in many areas, limited grazing during the last 10 days of the month.

Pasture feed improved during October in all East North Central States. On November 1, reported condition averaged 83 percent of normal, up 7 points from October 1, and 7 points above the 10-year average for the date. In the West North Central Region, the most striking improvement in pasture feed was in Missouri, where reported condition gained 14 points during October and was considerably above average by November 1. In areas of the Plains States, where October rainfall was light, pastures and ranges continued to provide ample feed from abundant summer growth. November 1 condition in the West North Central Region averaged 89 percent of normal, the highest for the date since 1951.

October rainfall was light after the first week of the month in most of the South Atlantic Region. Pasture condition declined slightly during October in this region and averaged 70 percent of normal on November 1, equal to the 10-year average for the date. Dry soil also delayed germination and

growth of seeding for winter grazing in South Carolina and Georgia. In the South Central Region, reported pasture condition averaged 79 percent of normal on November 1, 15 points above the 1951-60 average, which includes a series of drought years prior to 1957. However, pasture feed continued short in Alabama, Mississippi and South Texas. Range feed is also very short in the Edwards Plateau and Transpecos areas of Texas.

Pasture and range feed continued plentiful through October in the West, with November 1 condition averaging 84 percent of normal, compared with the average of 75 percent. Dry range feed for fall and winter grazing is unusually abundant in the northern Mountain States, but is short in eastern Colorado and northern areas of New Mexico and Arizona. Pastures and ranges in northern California were revived by heavy rains of the coastal storm on October 12-13. The storm interrupted grazing in Oregon and Washington on soft lowland pastures, but feed was abundant throughout October.

MILK PRODUCTION: Milk production in the United States during October is estimated at 9,771 million pounds, up 1 percent from both the 9,683 million produced in September and the previous record production for the month of 9,672 million pounds in 1961. Cumulative milk production in January through October also totaled 1 percent more than in the corresponding period last year.

Monthly milk production on farms, selected States, October 1962 with comparisons
(In millions of pounds)

State	Oct. av. 1951-60	Oct. 1961	Sept. 1962	Oct. 1962	State	Oct. av. 1951-60	Oct. 1961	Sept. 1962	Oct. 1962
N.Y.	735	854	816	860	Ga.	92	87	85	84
N.J.	92	92	92	93	Ky.	200	214	241	220
Pa.	494	541	551	568	Tenn.	187	193	220	193
Ohio	436	450	436	448	Ala.	91	80	82	80
Ind.	276	266	258	271	Miss.	105	102	111	100
Ill.	364	329	337	334	Ark.	88	78	85	77
Mich.	423	452	466	462	Okla.	124	121	120	121
Wis.	1,137	1,312	1,312	1,346	Texas	237	1/247	244	246
Minn.	528	616	555	613	Mont.	39	34	34	34
Iowa	433	442	455	442	Idaho	113	122	132	126
Mo.	302	288	295	289	Wyo.	16.0	13.4	14.8	14.2
N.Dak.	109	113	126	114	Colo.	67	65	61	62
S.Dak.	92	96	99	92	Utah	56	62	59	62
Nebr.	149	142	144	134	Wash.	143	160	175	164
Kans.	165	156	149	152	Oreg.	88	82	89	78
Md.	122	130	126	129	Calif.	580	676	687	692
Va.	172	172	183	180	Other				
W.Va.	64	53	49	49	States 2/	540	1/653	615	664
N.C.	134	134	136	136					
S.C.	47	45	43	42	U.S.	9,040	9,672	9,683	9,771

1/ Revised.
2/ Monthly data for individual States not available. Does not include Alaska and Hawaii.

POULTRY AND EGG PRODUCTION: The Nation's farm flocks laid 5,054 million eggs during October, 2 percent more than in October last year. Increases from a year earlier of 10 percent in the West, 7 percent in the South Central and 5 percent in the South Atlantic States more than offset decreases of 3 percent in the West North Central and 2 percent in the North Atlantic and East North Central regions. Aggregate egg production, January through October, was 2 percent above the same period last year.

The rate of egg production in October was 16.8 eggs per layer--up 2 percent from a year earlier and the highest of record for the month. All regions of the country were above last year except the West where the rate of lay was the same. Increases were 3 percent in the West North Central and South Central, 2 percent in the North Atlantic and East North Central, and 1 percent in the South Atlantic States.

Farmers had an average of 300,942,000 layers on hand during October--compared with 301,298,000 on hand during October 1961. Layer numbers were up 10 percent in the West, 4 percent in the South Atlantic, and 3 percent in the South Central regions. These increases were offset by decreases of 6 percent in the West North Central and 4 percent in the North Atlantic and East North Central regions.

The number of layers on farms November 1, 1962 totaled 303,912,000, slightly below the 304,968,000 on hand a year earlier. Decreases were 6 percent in the West North Central and 4 percent in the North Atlantic and in the East North Central. Increases were 10 percent in the West and 4 percent in the South Atlantic and South Central States. Layer numbers were lowest of record in the East North Central region and highest of record in the South Atlantic and Western regions.

The November 1 rate of lay was 54.0 eggs per 100 layers--compared with the November 1, 1961 rate of 53.3 and with the November 1951-60 average of 46.6. All regions showed increases in rate except the West where it was down 1 percent from a year earlier. Increases were 3 percent in the South Central, 2 percent in the North Atlantic and South Atlantic, and 1 percent in the East North Central and in the West North Central States.

Pullets not of laying age on November 1 were estimated at 51,873,000--compared with 51,655,000 on hand a year earlier and with the 1951-60 November 1 average of 62,099,000. Increases from November 1, 1961 of 13 percent in the South Atlantic and 9 percent in the West offset decreases of 10 percent in the West North Central, 2 percent in the North Atlantic and South Central, and 1 percent in the East North Central regions.

Potential layers (hens and pullets of laying age plus pullets not of laying age) on farms November 1 totaled 355,785,000, down slightly from a year earlier and about 9 percent less than the 1951-60 average for November 1. Decreases from a year earlier were 7 percent in the West North Central and 4 percent in the North Atlantic and East North Central. Increases were 10 percent in the West, 5 percent in the South Atlantic, and 3 percent in the South Central States.

Producers received 36.3 cents a dozen for eggs on October 15, 1962, compared with 36.2 cents a month earlier and 37.0 cents a year earlier. Some price fluctuation occurred during October. At both the New York and Chicago wholesale markets, prices for most grades strengthened during the week ending October 10, then weakened, but again showed some improvement during the last week of October. Prices of small grades fluctuated the least and showed the most strength for the month. Weekly commercial receipts for assemblers were well above the corresponding weeks of last year.

HENS AND PULLETS OF LAYING AGE, PULLETS NOT OF LAYING AGE, POTENTIAL LAYERS AND EGGS LAID PER 100 LAYERS ON FARMS, NOVEMBER 1

Year	North Atlantic	E. North Central	W. North Central	South Atlantic	South Central	Western	United States
	HENS AND PULLETS OF LAYING AGE ON FARMS, NOVEMBER 1						
	Thousands						
1951-60(Av.)	57,377	61,919	86,132	34,441	49,556	37,478	326,903
1961	57,474	49,630	71,970	42,703	50,170	43,021	304,968
1962	45,361	47,642	67,312	44,330	52,102	47,165	303,912
	PULLETS NOT OF LAYING AGE ON FARMS, NOVEMBER 1						
	Thousands						
1951-60(Av.)	9,498	9,255	18,481	7,552	10,430	6,883	62,099
1961	7,671	6,631	11,851	8,907	8,934	7,661	51,655
1962	7,485	6,544	10,631	10,089	8,762	8,362	51,873
	POTENTIAL LAYERS ON FARMS, NOVEMBER 1 1/						
	Thousands						
1951-60(Av.)	66,875	71,174	104,613	41,993	59,986	44,361	389,002
1961	55,145	56,261	83,821	51,610	59,104	50,682	356,623
1962	52,846	54,186	77,943	54,419	60,864	55,527	355,785
	EGGS LAID PER 100 LAYERS ON FARMS, NOVEMBER 1						
	Number						
1951-60(Av.)	51.8	47.9	43.7	44.7	39.2	54.1	46.6
1961	54.6	55.3	50.4	53.9	48.7	59.3	53.3
1962	55.8	55.7	50.7	54.9	50.3	58.6	54.0

1/ Hens and pullets of laying age plus pullets not of laying age.

The average price received by producers for all chickens (farm chickens and commercial broilers) in mid-October was 13.9 cents, compared with 11.2 cents a year earlier. Farm chicken prices averaged 9.4 cents, compared with 9.6 cents in mid-September and 8.3 cents a year earlier. For the week ending October 31, offerings of live hens continued heavy in the Midwest, but were short of demand in the Southeast. Live hen prices during this week improved in the East. Prices received by producers for broilers in mid-October averaged 14.9 cents per pound live weight, down from the 16.3 cents in September, but well above the record low of 11.8 cents a year earlier. At times offerings were inadequate in some areas, particularly the West Coast. In the Southeast, in some instances, birds were being marketed at lighter weights than usual.

Turkey prices received by producers in mid-October averaged 21.9 cents per pound live weight. This is the highest monthly price thus far in 1962, and above the 17.3 cents a year earlier. Purchases of turkeys for the school lunch program at relatively unchanged prices helped stabilize the price structure. Trading remained relatively light throughout October. During the week ending October 31, activity picked up, but remained below expectations. Cold storage holdings during October in selected storage centers continued lower than a year earlier.

The average cost of the poultry ration in mid-October was $3.43 per 100 pounds. This is 10 cents above the year earlier average price. Broiler growing mash on October 15 averaged $4.69 per 100 pounds, the same as last month but up 14 cents from a year earlier. Turkey growing mash averaged $4.75 per 100 pounds, down 5 cents from last month, and 20 cents above a year earlier. At mid-October, the farm chicken-feed, turkey-feed, and broiler-feed price ratios were more favorable to producers than a year earlier. The egg-feed price ratio was below last year.

CROP REPORTING BOARD

CORN FOR GRAIN

State	Yield per acre: Average 1951-60	Yield per acre: 1961	Yield per acre: Preliminary 1962	Production: Average 1951-60	Production: 1961	Production: Preliminary 1962
	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
Vt.	54.8	60.0	63.0	69	60	63
Mass.	56.6	62.0	62.0	185	124	124
Conn.	55.5	66.0	64.0	210	132	128
N.Y.	52.3	63.0	59.0	11,709	11,403	10,915
N.J.	55.0	74.0	65.0	6,718	5,772	4,940
Pa.	52.6	67.0	47.5	51,537	59,965	43,368
Ohio	58.0	74.0	75.0	194,223	187,738	197,850
Ind.	58.0	74.0	80.0	268,859	308,802	340,480
Ill.	61.0	77.0	82.0	538,109	638,176	693,228
Mich.	50.0	68.0	62.0	76,879	101,864	90,086
Wis.	61.1	73.0	64.0	99,261	120,377	100,288
Minn.	52.0	64.5	55.0	260,873	324,242	265,430
Iowa	57.2	74.0	76.0	601,420	747,252	744,420
Mo.	42.2	62.0	53.0	153,228	175,398	157,410
N.Dak.	25.4	33.0	32.0	10,128	5,148	5,984
S.Dak.	29.6	36.5	43.0	95,493	100,046	123,754
Nebr.	36.5	51.5	60.0	216,330	279,439	302,760
Kans.	30.1	48.0	52.0	46,935	58,800	65,624
Del.	48.7	62.0	57.0	7,367	7,378	7,125
Md.	49.6	60.0	55.0	20,892	22,140	21,120
Va.	39.8	53.0	58.0	28,650	28,885	31,320
W.Va.	45.0	53.0	52.0	6,351	4,240	3,848
N.C.	35.0	48.0	53.0	65,515	67,200	69,748
S.C.	22.8	35.0	36.0	20,797	20,055	17,748
Ga.	22.4	35.0	30.0	48,925	65,800	51,900
Fla.	21.2	33.0	32.0	7,058	9,636	8,864
Ky.	40.0	55.0	56.0	69,837	61,380	62,496
Tenn.	31.3	43.0	40.0	48,215	45,408	38,880
Ala.	22.6	35.0	29.0	44,097	48,335	35,235
Miss.	24.4	39.0	28.0	34,234	34,515	22,540
Ark.	24.6	35.5	32.0	13,652	8,449	6,784
La.	24.2	37.0	30.0	12,107	9,879	6,900
Okla.	22.1	35.0	31.0	7,240	5,390	4,216
Texas	21.1	30.0	31.0	35,558	31,890	28,024
Mont.	30.1	58.0	60.0	192	174	180
Idaho	66.0	79.0	73.0	1,147	1,817	1,679
Wyo.	37.0	67.0	15.0	604	1,340	285
Colo.	38.3	56.5	51.0	10,346	12,204	11,679
N.Mex.	23.8	35.0	36.0	602	525	468
Ariz.	19.8	18.0	17.0	568	360	340
Utah	52.1	64.0	64.0	197	192	192
Wash.	56.6	85.0	85.0	2,065	2,975	3,400
Oreg.	63.2	68.0	70.0	1,234	1,632	1,890
Calif.	62.3	72.0	75.0	8,498	7,776	6,525
U.S.	45.7	61.8	62.4	3,128,197	3,624,313	3,590,238

SOYBEANS FOR BEANS

State	Yield per acre: Average 1951-60	Yield per acre: 1961	Yield per acre: Preliminary 1962	Production: Average 1951-60	Production: 1961	Production: Preliminary 1962
	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
N.Y.	16.4	21.0	17.0	82	84	68
N.J.	20.8	24.0	25.0	655	936	1,075
Pa.	18.9	23.0	20.0	290	207	160
Ohio	23.4	28.0	25.0	29,373	48,216	44,825
Ind.	24.1	28.0	27.0	49,641	77,084	75,816
Ill.	24.8	28.5	28.5	110,543	158,745	160,512
Mich.	21.2	26.0	23.0	3,876	7,410	7,590
Wis.	15.5	18.5	17.5	1,243	2,016	1,768
Minn.	19.6	24.0	19.5	39,894	56,184	45,240
Iowa	23.8	28.5	27.0	54,347	98,182	91,881
Mo.	19.5	24.5	22.0	37,254	65,513	59,752
N.Dak.	14.0	14.0	9.0	1,703	2,786	1,485
S.Dak.	14.6	18.0	20.0	2,154	2,250	2,560
Nebr.	21.7	25.5	26.0	3,088	7,064	8,034
Kans.	13.4	21.5	19.0	5,840	15,114	15,599
Del.	19.8	24.0	19.0	2,465	5,160	4,294
Md.	21.3	24.0	21.0	3,413	6,168	5,250
Va.	18.9	20.5	21.0	4,467	7,749	7,833
N.C.	19.1	23.5	23.5	7,307	14,312	13,160
S.C.	13.8	20.5	19.0	4,039	12,382	12,711
Ga.	12.9	17.0	16.5	742	1,360	1,188
Fla.	21.1	26.0	26.0	587	936	1,014
Ky.	19.2	25.0	24.0	2,832	5,025	5,160
Tenn.	19.2	22.0	22.0	5,154	10,186	10,296
Ala.	20.0	24.0	20.0	2,172	3,504	3,040
Miss.	17.0	22.5	20.0	11,824	23,490	22,140
Ark.	18.4	19.5	21.0	27,813	50,934	57,477
La.	19.6	24.0	20.0	2,426	4,728	4,300
Okla.	13.4	19.5	15.0	891	3,062	2,550
Texas	1/22.2	26.0	27.0	649	2,236	2,052
U.S.	21.6	25.3	24.0	416,767	693,023	668,830

1/ Short-time average.

RICE

State	Yield per acre: Average 1951-60	Yield per acre: 1961	Yield per acre: Preliminary 1962	Production: Average 1951-60	Production: 1961	Production: Preliminary 1962
	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	1,000 bags 1/	1,000 bags 1/	1,000 bags 1/
Mo.	2,898	3,300	3,500	116	129	154
Miss.	2,730	3,350	3,250	1,219	1,474	1,592
Ark.	2,815	3,500	3,750	11,940	13,440	15,825
La.	2,492	2,950	3,050	12,723	13,511	15,098
Texas	2,865	2,800	3,450	13,456	11,452	15,801
Calif.	3,805	4,700	4,750	11,806	13,630	15,152
U.S.	2,907	3,376	3,641	51,260	53,636	63,622

1/ Bags of 100 pounds.

SORGHUM GRAIN

State	Yield per acre: Average 1951-60	Yield per acre: 1961	Yield per acre: Preliminary 1962	Production: Average 1951-60	Production: 1961	Production: Preliminary 1962
	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
Ind.	41.4	59.0	62.0	547	767	558
Ill.	1/ 51.0	62.0	55.0	378	434	385
Iowa	1/ 46.3	58.0	58.0	3,696	870	1,044
Mo.	29.7	47.0	43.0	10,242	9,776	7,224
S.Dak.	21.3	34.0	40.0	2,964	4,828	6,800
Nebr.	28.4	50.5	60.0	34,788	62,570	91,440
Kans.	22.1	40.0	43.0	78,142	111,680	123,668
Va.	1/ 33.3	37.0	37.0	1/ 297	259	296
N.C.	29.0	37.0	35.0	2,033	2,035	1,925
S.C.	19.4	28.0	23.0	168	168	138
Ga.	1/ 21.1	25.0	24.0	1/ 542	525	336
Ky.	1/ 38.2	50.0	42.0	1/ 973	650	462
Tenn.	26.0	38.0	35.0	876	836	455
Ala.	19.8	26.0	25.0	523	364	325
Miss.	22.6	35.0	30.0	493	560	240
Ark.	22.2	27.0	27.0	1,282	351	216
La.	24.0	28.0	25.0	169	140	100
Okla.	17.0	30.5	29.0	13,627	16,866	16,356
Texas	27.1	45.0	40.0	160,532	229,635	202,080
Colo.	15.2	32.0	27.0	6,519	8,992	8,586
N.Mex.	20.7	49.0	45.0	4,998	9,310	8,550
Ariz.	50.0	65.0	60.0	4,453	7,475	6,240
Calif.	55.2	69.0	69.0	10,004	13,524	12,834
U.S.	25.5	43.8	43.3	337,601	482,615	490,258

1/ Short-time average.

PASTURE

State	Condition November 1: Average 1951-60	Condition November 1: 1961	Condition November 1: 1962	State	Condition November 1: Average 1951-60	Condition November 1: 1961	Condition November 1: 1962
	Percent	Percent	Percent		Percent	Percent	Percent
Maine	83	89	86	W.Va.	70	81	71
N.H.	84	97	83	N.C.	72	67	75
Vt.	84	92	88	S.C.	66	52	69
Mass.	82	89	84	Ga.	68	58	72
R.I.	83	95	93	Fla.	76	64	77
Conn.	80	88	77	Ky.	71	70	86
N.Y.	79	85	76	Tenn.	67	67	76
N.J.	71	74	69	Ala.	66	64	66
Pa.	71	68	67	Miss.	65	74	70
Ohio	75	81	77	Ark.	63	69	82
Ind.	77	86	86	La.	68	74	75
Ill.	74	87	83	Okla.	64	88	87
Mich.	78	90	83	Texas	61	82	78
Wis.	75	85	89	Mont.	76	59	89
Minn.	76	81	84	Idaho	84	83	87
Iowa	79	94	93	Wyo.	72	81	86
Mo.	60	82	82	Colo.	68	89	77
N.Dak.	68	57	83	N.Mex.	67	80	78
S.Dak.	69	69	88	Ariz.	81	83	78
Nebr.	72	84	94	Utah	76	73	80
Kans.	67	88	88	Nev.	82	66	91
Del.	73	75	64	Wash.	79	70	89
Md.	72	67	57	Oreg.	83	79	88
Va.	67	79	70	Calif.	77	68	83
				U.S.	71	80	82

TOBACCO BY CLASS AND TYPE

Class and Type	Type No.	Yield per acre: Average 1951-60	Yield per acre: 1961	Yield per acre: Preliminary 1962	Production: Average 1951-60	Production: 1961	Production: Preliminary 1962
		Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
CLASS 1, FLUE-CURED:							
Virginia	11	1,401	1,580	1,725	121,039	111,390	127,650
North Carolina	11	1,331	1,670	1,775	294,919	303,940	339,025
Total Old Belt	11	1,351	1,645	1,761	415,958	415,330	466,675
Total Eastern North Carolina Belt	12	1,577	1,875	1,825	441,275	421,875	430,700
North Carolina	13	1,564	1,900	2,150	110,704	106,400	124,700
South Carolina	13	1,562	1,895	2,100	159,012	151,600	176,400
Total South Carolina Belt	13	1,562	1,897	2,120	269,716	258,000	301,100
Georgia	14	1,390	1,930	1,960	119,432	136,065	144,060
Florida	14	1,316	1,850	1,950	22,800	25,900	28,470
Alabama	14	1,165	1,535	1,720	581	721	860
Total Georgia-Florida Belt	14	1,376	1,915	1,957	142,813	162,686	173,390
Total All Flue-cured Types	11-14	1,470	1,801	1,875	1,269,762	1,257,891	1,371,865
CLASS 2, FIRE-CURED:							
Total Virginia Belt	21	1,216	1,300	1,350	10,362	9,750	10,125
Kentucky	22	1,282	1,410	1,425	9,741	8,883	9,120
Tennessee	22	1,428	1,660	1,600	24,363	23,240	22,400
Total Hopkinsville-Clarksville Belt	22	1,384	1,582	1,545	34,104	32,123	31,520
Kentucky	23	1,216	1,470	1,450	9,135	9,261	9,425
Tennessee	23	1,226	1,485	1,550	2,096	1,930	2,015
Total Paducah-Mayfield Belt	23	1,218	1,472	1,467	11,231	11,191	11,440
Total All Fire-cured Types	21-23	1,316	1,499	1,487	55,696	53,064	53,085
CLASS 3, AIR-CURED:							
3A Light Air-cured							
Ohio	31	1,524	1,530	1,650	16,446	15,147	17,490
Indiana	31	1,538	1,900	1,900	12,636	14,440	15,390
Missouri	31	1,287	1,535	1,600	4,532	4,758	5,280
Virginia	31	1,870	2,155	2,150	21,885	24,352	25,800
West Virginia	31	1,488	1,245	1,500	4,041	3,237	4,200
North Carolina	31	1,888	2,090	2,075	19,860	21,736	23,240
Kentucky	31	1,506	1,800	1,825	359,289	379,800	408,800
Tennessee	31	1,515	1,855	1,700	102,978	116,865	113,900
Total Burley Belt	31	1,530	1,820	1,812	541,728	580,335	614,100
Total Southern Maryland Belt	32	854	900	925	36,961	36,000	37,925
Total All Light Air-cured	31-32	1,455	1,717	1,716	578,689	616,335	652,025

TOBACCO BY CLASS AND TYPE - Continued

Class and Type	Type No.	Yield per acre: Average 1951-60	Yield per acre: 1961	Yield per acre: Preliminary 1962	Production: Average 1951-60	Production: 1961	Production: Preliminary 1962
		Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
3B Dark Air-cured							
Kentucky	35	1,380	1,490	1,475	12,624	10,430	10,620
Tennessee	35	1,400	1,590	1,550	3,843	3,180	3,100
Total One Sucker	35	1,385	1,512	1,491	16,488	13,610	13,720
Total Green River Belt (Ky.)	36	1,268	1,550	1,525	7,903	6,975	7,168
Total Virginia Sun-cured Belt	37	998	1,045	1,050	2,933	2,194	2,205
Total All Dark Air-cured	35-37	1,295	1,460	1,443	27,324	22,779	23,093
CLASS 4, CIGAR FILLER:							
Total Pennsylvania Seedleaf	41	1,612	1,725	1,675	47,357	53,475	50,250
Total Miami Valley Types	42-44	1,492	1,665	1,600	6,512	7,659	6,720
Total, Cigar Filler Types	41-44	1,600	1,717	1,666	53,868	61,134	56,970
CLASS 5, CIGAR BINDER:							
Total, Connecticut Valley Broadleaf	51	1,696	1,720	1,650	9,377	2,924	2,970
Massachusetts	52	1,905	1,940	2,050	5,665	1,940	1,845
Connecticut	52	1,822	1,820	1,875	1,532	437	394
Total, Connecticut Valley Havana Seed	52	1,889	1,917	2,017	7,197	2,377	2,239
Total, Southern Wisconsin	54	1,564	1,670	1,650	8,130	9,018	8,085
Total, Northern Wisconsin	55	1,509	1,620	1,600	13,144	13,446	12,000
Total, Cigar Binder Types	51-55	1/1,619	1,669	1,652	1/37,929	27,765	25,294
CLASS 6, CIGAR WRAPPER:							
Massachusetts	61	1,297	1,350	1,400	2,401	2,295	2,800
Connecticut	61	1,240	1,340	1,325	7,701	7,906	7,818
Total, Connecticut Valley Shade-grown	61	1,253	1,342	1,344	10,102	10,201	10,618
Georgia	62	1,280	1,570	1,400	1,437	1,884	1,820
Florida	62	1,302	1,540	1,400	5,360	6,930	5,320
Total, Georgia-Florida Shade-grown	62	1,296	1,546	1,400	6,797	8,814	7,140
Total, Cigar Wrapper Types	61-62	1,270	1,430	1,366	16,899	19,015	17,758
Total, All Cigar Types	41-62	1,544	1,647	1,600	108,696	107,914	100,022
CLASS 7, MISCELLANEOUS:							
Total Louisiana Perique	72	688	850	695	190	319	250
UNITED STATES	All	1,461	1,753	1,794	2,040,358	2,058,302	2,200,340

1/ Includes Massachusetts, type 51, through 1955; type 53 through 1953; Minnesota, type 55 through 1956.

PEANUTS PICKED AND THRESHED

State	Yield per acre: Average 1951-60	Yield per acre: 1961	Yield per acre: Preliminary 1962	Production: Average 1951-60	Production: 1961	Production: Preliminary 1962
	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
Va.	1,888	1,850	2,200	213,031	192,400	228,800
N.C.	1,572	1,760	1,950	293,962	309,760	343,200
Total (Va.-N.C. area)	1,685	1,793	2,043	508,855	502,160	572,000
S.C.	886	1,150	1,200	10,101	12,650	13,200
Ga.	976	1,210	1,160	501,515	574,750	551,000
Fla.	983	1,230	1,250	53,440	57,810	58,750
Ala.	878	1,075	1,000	188,626	207,475	193,000
Miss.	392	450	400	2,382	2,250	2,000
Total (S.E. area)	945	1,170	1,119	756,064	854,935	817,950
Okla.	884	1,275	1,480	100,348	146,625	173,160
Texas	559	760	740	162,238	224,960	207,940
N.Mex.	1,418	2,100	2,050	8,365	14,280	15,375
Total (S.W. area)	650	924	978	272,781	385,865	396,475
U.S.	1,016	1,220	1,261	1,537,700	1,742,960	1,786,425

BEANS, DRY EDIBLE 1/

State	Yield per acre: Average 1951-60	Yield per acre: 1961	Yield per acre: Preliminary 1962	Production: Average 1951-60	Production: 1961	Production: Preliminary 1962
	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	1,000 bags 2/	1,000 bags 2/	1,000 bags 2/
New York	1,064	1,450	1,300	1,252	1,262	1,248
Michigan	1,008	1,360	1,300	4,586	7,290	7,241
Total N.E.	1,017	1,373	1,300	5,876	8,552	8,489
Nebraska	1,569	1,900	1,150	1,049	1,292	782
Montana	1,584	1,850	1,720	197	240	189
Idaho	1,733	2,010	1,800	2,344	2,352	2,250
Wyoming	1,409	1,620	1,000	833	891	550
Washington	1,862	1,890	1,600	712	491	512
Total N.W.	1,646	1,887	1,472	5,135	5,266	4,283
Kansas	3/ 810	1,150	1,000	12	276	180
Colorado	830	940	710	1,774	2,247	1,768
New Mexico	509	700	600	137	91	66
Utah	427	450	200	33	32	16
Total S.W.	764	935	710	1,983	2,646	2,030
California						
Large Lima	1,630	1,647	1,750	1,073	774	840
Baby Lima	1,710	1,621	1,800	508	454	558
Other	1,246	1,293	1,330	2,414	2,314	1,902
Total Calif.	1,381	1,394	1,486	3,996	3,542	3,300
United States	1,182	1,390	1,247	16,990	20,006	18,102

1/ Includes beans grown for seed.
2/ Bags of 100 pounds (cleaned).
3/ 1960 only.

SUGAR BEETS

State	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average 1951-60	1961	Preliminary 1962	Average 1951-60	1961	Preliminary 1962
	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons
Ohio	13.6	14.2	14.0	244	307	378
Mich.	13.2	16.3	15.0	832	1,178	1,050
Wis.	10.8	11.4	---	81	65	---
Minn.	11.6	12.9	10.5	779	1,258	1,124
N.Dak.	11.5	12.6	10.5	404	592	567
S.Dak.	12.4	10.2	11.0	62	94	121
Nebr.	15.1	14.9	13.5	880	1,155	1,026
Kans.	12.9	15.7	17.5	94	162	245
Mont.	14.1	14.7	14.5	720	893	899
Idaho	19.6	19.3	19.5	1,559	2,272	2,476
Wyo.	14.6	13.7	13.0	518	706	663
Colo.	16.5	14.4	15.5	2,094	2,409	2,744
Utah	15.8	14.2	17.0	454	323	391
Wash.	22.5	23.7	23.5	685	1,290	1,292
Oreg.	23.6	23.2	24.0	417	478	480
Calif. 1/	20.4	18.6	19.5	3,710	4,388	4,875
Other States	15.1	17.4	14.2	78	94	108
U.S.	16.7	16.4	16.3	13,613	17,664	18,439

1/ Relates to year of harvest.

SUGARCANE FOR SUGAR AND SEED

State	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average 1951-60	1961	Preliminary 1962	Average 1951-60	1961	Preliminary 1962
	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons
Louisiana	21.6	25.7	20.0	5,671	7,683	5,800
Florida	35.5	36.2	38.0	1,417	2,177	5,282
2 State Total	23.4	27.5	25.8	7,088	9,860	11,082
Hawaii	1/81.0	86.9	88.0	1/9,142	9,746	9,733
United States	---	41.6	38.6	---	19,606	20,815

1/ 1959-60 average.

APPLES, COMMERCIAL CROP 1/

Area and State	Production 2/			
	Average 1951-60	1960	1961	Preliminary 1962
	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
Eastern States:				
Maine	1,220	1,420	2,000	1,750
New Hampshire	1,180	1,050	1,450	1,400
Vermont	914	1,030	950	1,200
Massachusetts	2,450	2,250	3,150	2,900
Rhode Island	162	120	200	180
Connecticut	1,285	1,050	1,450	1,300
New York	17,405	17,500	24,100	20,000
New Jersey	2,845	2,500	3,000	2,900
Pennsylvania	7,028	7,000	9,800	8,700
Delaware	306	250	300	260
Maryland	1,270	1,300	1,600	1,400
Virginia	9,505	10,200	10,500	9,800
West Virginia	4,773	4,700	5,500	5,000
North Carolina	1,554	2,500	2,300	2,700
Total Eastern States	51,896	52,870	66,300	59,490
Central States:				
Ohio	3,205	3,700	3,500	3,700
Indiana	1,525	1,900	1,350	1,850
Illinois	2,315	2,100	2,500	2,200
Michigan	10,520	11,300	16,000	12,000
Wisconsin	1,313	1,470	1,800	1,400
Minnesota	282	280	370	290
Iowa	193	160	350	260
Missouri	933	1,250	1,400	1,250
Kansas	221	210	240	180
Kentucky	315	460	290	375
Tennessee	295	430	270	400
Arkansas	261	300	180	225
Total Central States	21,432	23,560	28,250	24,130
Western States:				
Montana	61	20	40	25
Idaho	1,326	500	1,150	1,200
Colorado	1,146	800	1,500	1,300
New Mexico	564	280	370	380
Utah	386	230	200	430
Washington	22,630	3/19,500	16,900	22,000
Oregon	2,151	1,800	1,700	2,000
California	8,730	8,890	10,300	10,300
Total Western States	36,995	32,020	32,160	37,635
United States	4/110,322	4/108,515	126,710	121,255

1/ Estimates of the commercial crop refer to the total production of apples in the commercial apple areas of each State. 2/ For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions. Estimates of such quantities were as follows (1,000 bushels): 1961-New Hampshire, 7; Massachusetts, 32; Connecticut, 80; New York, 1,084; Pennsylvania, 98. 3/ Includes 100,000 bushels excess cullage of harvested fruit. 4/ U. S. totals for the 1951-60 average and for 1960 include production for States no longer estimated.

PEARS

State	Production 1/ Average 1951-60	1960	1961	Preliminiary 1962
	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
Conn.	50	35	65	50
N.Y.	549	525	750	630
Pa.	136	110	115	120
Mich.	1,092	1,250	1,550	1,300
Texas	124	145	135	40
Idaho	84	50	60	55
Colo.	193	30	245	220
Utah	240	2/ 200	120	220
Wash.	4,824	2/3,130	2/ 4,750	4,100
Oreg.	5,175	2/4,300	2/ 4,830	6,150
Calif.	15,472	15,126	14,460	15,917
U.S.	3/28,896	3/25,621	27,080	28,802

Pears: Production in tons by varieties, California, Washington and Oregon

State	Average 1951-60	1960	1961	Indicated 1962
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons
Wash., all	120,588	2/ 78,250	2/ 118,750	102,500
Bartlett	84,825	2/ 47,500	2/ 84,250	75,000
Other	35,762	30,750	34,500	27,500
Oreg., all	129,375	2/107,500	2/ 120,750	153,750
Bartlett	54,025	2/ 45,750	2/ 53,500	71,250
Other	75,350	61,750	67,250	82,500
Calif., all	371,300	363,000	347,000	382,000
Bartlett	330,300	331,000	313,000	350,000
Other	41,000	32,000	34,000	32,000
3 States, all	621,262	548,750	586,500	638,250
Bartlett	469,150	424,250	450,750	496,250
Other	152,112	124,500	135,750	142,000

1/ Bushels of 48 pounds in California and 50 pounds in other States. For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions.

2/ Includes excess cullage of harvested fruit: 1960-Utah, 8,000 bushels; Wahington, Bartlett, 16,000 bushels (400 tons); Oregon, Bartlett, 30,000 bushels (750 tons); 1961-Washington, Bartlett, 84,000 bushels (2,100 tons); Oregon, Bartlett, 30,000 bushels (750 tons).

3/ U. S. totals for the 1951-60 average and for 1960 include production for States no longer estimated.

GRAPES

State	Production 1/ Average 1951-60	1960	1961	Preliminary 1962
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons
New York	85,870	122,000	124,000	99,000
New Jersey	1,135	950	850	800
Pennsylvania	24,400	33,500	40,000	31,000
Ohio	14,690	15,200	16,500	17,000
Michigan	44,900	65,000	33,000	68,000
Iowa	1,350	600	700	550
Missouri	3,520	4,100	4,300	4,100
North Carolina	1,385	950	950	900
South Carolina	1,440	2,400	3,100	3,500
Georgia	1,285	1,200	1,200	900
Arkansas	6,680	7,800	4,000	8,000
Arizona	5,447	8,070	9,230	12,100
Washington	41,200	38,400	50,200	52,000
California, all	2,731,600	2,694,000	2,804,000	2,800,000
Wine varieties	580,400	511,000	474,000	640,000
Table varieties	558,200	560,000	445,000	560,000
Raisin varieties	1,593,000	1,623,000	1,885,000	1,600,000
Raisins 2/	213,100	194,000	228,000	---
Not dried	740,600	847,000	973,000	---
United States	3/2,969,050	3/2,996,640	3,092,030	3,097,850

1/ For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharveste on account of economic conditions.
2/ Dried basis: 1 ton of raisins equivalent to about 4 tons of fresh grapes.
3/ U. S. totals for the 1951-60 average and for 1960 include production for States no longer estimated.

CONDITION OF CITRUS FRUITS, November 1 1/

Crop and State	Condition - Percent Average 1951-60	1961	1962
ORANGES:			
California, Valencia	73	65	74
GRAPEFRUIT:			
California, Other	73	68	67

1/ The crop year begins with the bloom of the year shown and ends with the completion of harvest the following year.

CITRUS FRUITS 1/

Crop and State	1,000 boxes 2/ Average 1951-60	1961	Indicated 1962	Equivalent tons Average 1951-60	1961	Indicated 1962
ORANGES:						
EARLY, MIDSEASON & NAVEL VARIETIES 3/						
Calif.	13,809	7,600	11,000	522,300	285,000	412,000
Fla., All	49,390	56,900	62,700	2,222,650	2,561,000	2,822,000
Temple	2,600	4,600	4,700	117,050	207,000	212,000
Other	46,790	52,300	58,000	2,105,600	2,354,000	2,610,000
Texas	1,162	1,650	50	52,310	74,200	2,250
Ariz.	451	640	450	17,050	24,000	16,900
La.	164	255	15	7,406	11,500	675
Total above Varieties	64,977	67,045	74,215	2,821,716	2,955,700	3,253,825
VALENCIA:						
Calif.	21,164	12,800	4/	801,100	480,000	4/
Fla.	36,730	56,500	56,000	1,652,900	2,542,000	2,520,000
Texas	578	650	30	25,980	29,200	1,350
Ariz.	638	800	550	24,060	30,000	20,600
Total Valencia	59,110	70,750	---	2,504,040	3,081,200	---
ALL ORANGES:						
Calif.	34,973	20,400	---	1,323,400	765,000	---
Fla.	86,120	113,400	118,700	3,875,550	5,103,000	5,342,000
Texas	1,740	2,300	80	78,290	103,400	3,600
Ariz.	1,089	1,440	1,000	41,110	54,000	37,500
La.	164	255	15	7,406	11,500	675
U.S., All Oranges	124,086	137,795	---	5,325,756	6,036,900	---
GRAPEFRUIT:						
Fla., All	34,940	35,000	37,500	1,397,600	1,400,000	1,500,000
Seedless	19,590	23,800	24,500	783,600	952,000	980,000
Pink	---	9,000	9,500	---	360,000	380,000
White	---	14,800	15,000	---	592,000	600,000
Other	15,350	11,200	13,000	614,000	448,000	520,000
Texas	2,900	2,700	200	116,000	108,000	8,000
Ariz.	2,496	2,270	1,900	80,260	72,600	60,800
Calif., All	2,473	2,740	---	81,790	89,500	---
Desert Valleys	944	1,540	1,100	30,340	49,300	35,200
Other Areas	1,529	1,200	4/	51,450	40,200	4/
U.S., All Grapefruit	42,809	42,710	---	1,675,650	1,670,100	---
LEMONS:						
Calif.	14,952	15,000	13,500	574,400	570,000	513,000
Ariz.	5/ 670	1,540	500	5/25,433	58,500	19,000
U.S. Lemons	15,153	16,540	14,000	582,030	628,500	532,000
LIMES:						
Fla.	331	340	400	13,240	13,600	16,000
TANGELOS:						
Fla.	5/ 353	1,000	800	5/15,916	45,000	36,000
TANGERINES:						
Fla.	4,330	4,000	4,500	194,750	180,000	202,000

1/ The crop year begins with the bloom of the year shown and ends with completion of harvest the following year. For some States in certain years production includes quantities not harvested, or harvested but not utilized, on account of economic conditions, and quantities donated to charity. Estimates of such quantities for the 1961 crops were: Oranges-California, Navel and Miscellaneous, 140,000 boxes (5,250 tons); California, Valencia, 90,000 boxes (3,375 tons); Grapefruit-Florida, seedless, 100,000 boxes (4,000 tons); Florida, other, 100,000 boxes (4,000 tons); Arizona, 100,000 boxes (3,160 tons); California, Desert Valleys, 120,000 boxes (3,860 tons).

2/ Net content of box varies. Approximate averages are as follows: Oranges-California and Arizona, 75 lbs.; Florida and other States, 90 lbs.; Grapefruit-California, Desert Valleys and Arizona, 64 lbs.; other California areas, 67 lbs.; Florida and Texas, 80 lbs.; Lemons-76 lbs.; Limes-80 lbs.; Tangelos and Tangerines-90 lbs.

3/ Navel and Miscellaneous varieties in California and Arizona. Early and Midseason varieties in Florida and Texas. All varieties in Louisiana. For all States except Florida, includes small quantities of tangerines.

4/ The first forecast for California Valencia oranges and California grapefruit, "other areas", will be as of December 1.

5/ Short-time average.

PRUNES: PRODUCTION AND UTILIZATION

State and Season	Production 1/	Production having value 1/	Farm disposition: Home use	Farm disposition: Sales	Utilization of sales: Fresh sales	Utilization of sales: Processed: Dried 2/	Utilization of sales: Processed: Canned 3/	Utilization of sales: Processed: Frozen
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons
				Fresh Basis				
IDAHO								
Av. 1951-60	20,300	19,910	634	19,276	4/19,276	---	6/	---
1961	20,500	20,500	360	20,140	16,640	---	3,500	---
1962	17,500	17,500	350	17,150	14,580	---	2,570	---
WASHINGTON								
Av. 1951-60	17,160	16,682	641	16,042	11,442	3/	4,600	3/
1961	19,200	18,200	500	17,700	11,800	3/	5,900	3/
1962	22,200	21,200	500	20,700	14,300	3/	6,400	3/
OREGON								
Av. 1951-60	40,910	39,500	1,966	37,534	8,309	5/10,490	17,475	1,260
1961	28,000	28,000	1,700	26,300	3,280	5/ 9,750	12,620	650
1962	47,000	47,000	2,000	45,000	7,000	5/15,300	21,540	1,160
				Dried Basis				
CALIFORNIA								
Av. 1951-60	150,000	149,250	190	149,060	---	149,060	---	---
1961	139,000	139,000	100	138,900	---	138,900	---	---
1962	140,000	140,000	100	139,900	---	139,900	---	---
				Fresh Basis				
UNITED STATES								
Av. 1951-60	453,370	449,218	3,716	445,502	4/39,027	5/383,140	22,074	1,260
1961	415,200	414,200	2,810	411,390	31,720	5/357,000	22,020	650
1962	436,700	435,700	3,100	432,600	35,880	5/365,050	30,510	1,160

1/ Differences between production and production having value are economic abandonment.
2/ The drying ratio in Washington and Oregon ranges from 3 to 4 pounds of fresh fruit to 1 pound dried; in California the drying ratio is approximately $2\frac{1}{2}$ pounds fresh to 1 pound dried.
3/ Some quantities frozen, dried, and otherwise processed are included with canned to avoid disclosure of individual operations.
4/ Includes some canned, frozen, and otherwise processed.
5/ Equivalent fresh basis. The corresponding dried tonnage sales figures are: Oregon, Average 1951-60 - 3,196 tons; 1961 - 2,954; 1962 - 4,500; United States: Average 1951-60 - 152,256 tons; 1961 - 141,854; 1962 - 144,400.
6/ Included with fresh sales to avoid disclosing individual operations.

PECANS

State	Production					
	Improved varieties 1/			Wild seedling pecans		
	Average 1951-60	1961	Preliminary 1962	Average 1951-60	1961	Preliminary 1962
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
N.C.	1,788	1,300	800	308	200	200
S.C.	3,812	6,800	400	789	1,200	100
Ga.	31,210	65,200	12,000	7,070	13,400	4,000
Fla.	2,664	3,100	1,300	1,880	1,700	1,200
Ala.	15,560	42,000	5,000	3,380	8,000	2,000
Miss.	5,175	10,500	3,500	5,790	15,000	4,500
Ark.	1,180	1,000	900	4,835	5,100	2,700
La.	3,550	3,500	3,500	13,280	32,500	4,500
Okla.	1,614	700	1,000	19,026	10,900	10,000
Texas	5,050	3,600	3,000	26,420	16,400	12,000
N.Mex.	4,228	4,650	7,200	---	---	---
U.S.	75,832	142,350	38,600	82,778	104,400	41,200

State	Production		
	All Pecans		
	Average 1951-60	1961	Preliminary 1962
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
N.C.	2,096	1,500	1,000
S.C.	4,601	8,000	500
Ga.	38,280	78,600	16,000
Fla.	4,544	4,800	2,500
Ala.	18,940	50,000	7,000
Miss.	10,965	25,500	8,000
Ark.	6,015	6,100	3,600
La.	16,830	36,000	8,000
Okla.	20,640	11,600	11,000
Texas	31,470	20,000	15,000
N.Mex.	4,228	4,650	7,200
U.S.	158,609	246,750	79,800

1/ Budded, grafted, or topworked varieties.

MISCELLANEOUS FRUITS AND NUTS

Crop and State	Production 1/ Average 1951-60	1961	Preliminary 1962
	Tons	Tons	Tons
AVOCADOS:			
Florida	9,140	6,100	9,000
ALMONDS:			
California	45,090	66,400	48,000
FILBERTS:			
Oregon	7,660	11,100	7,400
Washington	530	660	500
United States	8,190	11,760	7,900
WALNUTS:			
California	67,900	61,200	81,000
Oregon	5,680	6,300	3,400
United States	73,580	67,500	84,400
	Condition November 1 (Percent)		
OLIVES:			
California	59	61	62

1/ For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities not harvested on account of economic conditions.

CRANBERRIES

State	Production 1/ Average 1951-60	1960	1961	Preliminary 1962
	Barrels	Barrels	Barrels	Barrels
Mass.	578,900	805,000	472,000	770,000
N. J.	88,900	86,000	118,000	102,000
Wis.	313,000	379,000	462,000	380,000
Wash.	62,420	42,700	139,000	74,800
Oreg.	32,490	28,000	45,400	28,000
United States	1,075,710	1,340,700	1,236,400	1,354,800

1/ For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions.

POTATOES, IRISH

Seasonal group and State	Acreage harvested: Average 1951-60	Acreage harvested: 1961	Acreage harvested: For harvest 1962	Yield per harv. acre: Average 1951-60	Yield per harv. acre: 1961	Yield per harv. acre: Prelim-inary 1962	Production: Average 1951-60	Production: 1961	Production: Prelim-inary 1962
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	1,000 cwt.	1,000 cwt.	1,000 cwt.
WINTER:									
Fla.	13.3	9.7	7.3	149	135	185	1,990	1,310	1,350
Calif.	14.4	13.8	14.5	164	265	210	2,337	3,657	3,045
Total	27.7	23.5	21.8	156.8	211.4	201.6	4,327	4,967	4,395
EARLY SPRING:									
Fla. -Hastings	20.2	21.0	20.7	156	190	145	3,098	3,990	3,002
-Other	4.7	3.4	2.3	114	150	120	535	510	276
Texas	1.2	1.0	1.1	60	140	150	58	140	165
Total	26.0	25.4	24.1	141.8	182.7	142.9	3,691	4,640	3,443
LATE SPRING:									
N.C.									
8 N.E. Counties	13.8	14.1	12.7	126	135	130	1,735	1/1,904	1,651
Other Counties	8.2	3.8	3.4	76	115	100	599	437	340
S.C.	8.8	4.5	3.4	84	85	70	748	382	238
Ga.	1.9	.5	.5	60	67	55	111	34	28
Ala.-Baldwin	17.8	12.4	12.4	108	110	155	1,930	1,364	1,922
-Other	9.1	9.0	7.0	58	100	80	500	900	560
Miss.	8.4	3.8	3.4	44	50	50	353	190	170
Ark.	10.1	5.2	4.6	52	63	40	508	328	184
La.	8.2	3.8	3.8	44	52	59	356	198	224
Okla.	4.0	1.9	1.9	54	62	55	206	118	104
Texas	9.2	6.0	5.9	54	69	85	480	414	502
Ariz.	6.1	10.3	8.5	237	240	230	1,442	2,472	1,955
Calif.	54.1	58.5	43.3	277	325	295	14,866	19,012	12,774
Total	159.8	133.8	110.8	152.1	207.4	186.4	23,833	27,753	20,652
EARLY SUMMER:									
Mo.	8.8	5.0	4.0	72	90	80	591	450	320
Kans.	3.1	2.8	2.5	63	85	90	186	238	225
Del.	8.1	10.0	9.5	176	225	210	1,492	2,250	1,995
Md.	3.4	3.1	2.7	111	135	115	378	418	310
Va.-East. Shore	20.0	24.0	21.5	128	170	140	2,578	4,080	3,010
-Norfolk	3.0	1.2	.7	95	150	100	284	180	70
-Other	6.7	4.3	4.0	65	68	70	436	292	280
N.C.	10.5	6.6	6.7	70	120	85	703	792	570
Ga.	2.5	1.0	1.0	40	50	45	93	50	45
Ky.	15.2	9.8	10.0	62	65	67	931	637	670
Tenn.	14.2	9.0	8.0	65	83	65	883	747	520
Texas	8.2	12.7	10.5	150	175	175	1,225	2,222	1,838
Calif.	9.9	9.1	8.8	267	345	305	2,641	3,140	2,684
Total	113.6	98.6	89.9	111.3	157.2	139.5	12,423	15,496	12,537
LATE SUMMER:									
Mass.	2.3	2.2	2.0	165	200	185	379	440	370
R.I.	1.4	1.4	1.2	145	170	200	197	238	240
N.Y.-L.I.	19.5	9.2	9.2	214	250	270	4,063	2,300	2,484
N.J.	22.2	19.0	17.0	183	255	245	3,966	4,845	4,165
Pa.	5.0	4.1	3.6	152	210	165	740	861	594
Ohio	7.2	4.6	4.4	143	160	160	1,005	736	704
Ind.	5.0	2.9	3.3	129	191	226	619	554	746
Ill.	4.5	3.1	3.1	75	90	100	319	279	310
Mich.	6.8	7.1	7.1	108	160	150	724	1,136	1,065
Wis.	19.8	21.0	19.0	141	190	180	2,791	3,990	3,420

See footnote at end of table.

POTATOES, IRISH--Continued

Seasonal group and State	Acreage harvested: Average 1951-60	Acreage harvested: 1961	Acreage harvested: For harvest 1962	Yield per harv. acre: Average 1951-60	Yield per harv. acre: 1961	Yield per harv. acre: Preliminary 1962	Production: Average 1951-60	Production: 1961	Production: Preliminary 1962
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	1,000 cwt.	1,000 cwt.	1,000 cwt.
L.SUMMER-Con.									
Minn.	5.5	6.4	6.8	135	155	155	748	992	1,054
Nebr.	5.1	3.3	2.8	105	150	135	520	495	378
Md.	2.6	1.6	1.5	78	90	85	194	144	128
Va.	4.5	2.9	2.8	72	80	75	324	232	210
W.Va.	12.0	9.0	8.0	67	65	65	798	585	520
N.C.	4.0	3.2	3.0	88	130	125	347	416	375
Idaho	9.9	11.8	10.3	220	230	270	2,178	2,714	2,781
Colo.	10.9	11.0	10.5	220	185	215	2,398	2,035	2,258
N.Mex.	1.7	3.4	3.3	128	160	165	244	544	544
Wash.	18.4	21.0	17.0	272	310	285	5,046	6,510	4,845
Oreg.	11.0	13.0	11.5	218	240	260	2,402	3,120	2,990
Calif.	11.8	9.8	8.7	273	300	300	3,191	2,940	2,610
Total	191.8	171.0	156.1	175.4	211.1	210.1	33,372	36,106	32,791
FALL:									
Maine	138.9	148.0	148.0	247	250	262	34,195	37,000	38,776
N.H.	2.5	1.8	1.5	169	185	200	418	333	300
Vt.	3.2	2.6	2.5	153	175	180	480	455	450
Mass.	5.0	5.1	4.8	174	210	205	881	1,071	984
R.I.	3.7	4.3	4.1	216	240	260	809	1,032	1,066
Conn.	7.0	6.5	6.1	200	230	240	1,392	1,495	1,464
N.Y.-L.I.	30.8	34.8	31.3	224	258	280	6,979	8,978	8,764
-Upstate	46.0	44.0	43.0	178	225	220	8,076	9,900	9,460
Pa.	46.5	36.9	34.9	163	200	185	7,393	7,380	6,456
8 East.-Fall	283.7	284.0	276.2	214.1	238.2	245.2	60,624	67,644	67,720
Ohio	13.4	10.4	10.0	158	195	180	2,096	2,028	1,800
Ind.	5.3	3.7	4.4	202	233	242	1,060	862	1,065
Mich.	48.0	42.0	39.5	135	190	175	6,353	7,980	6,912
Wis.	31.9	35.0	31.0	148	215	230	4,718	7,525	7,130
Minn.	78.8	119.0	104.0	114	110	115	9,026	13,090	11,960
Iowa	6.2	3.7	3.7	90	150	135	518	555	500
N.Dak.	94.0	127.0	119.0	117	110	124	11,119	13,970	14,756
S.Dak.	9.6	6.5	5.8	82	95	100	782	618	580
Nebr.	16.5	8.2	7.5	155	210	150	2,513	1,722	1,125
9 Cent.-Fall	303.6	355.5	324.9	125.8	136.0	141.1	38,186	48,350	45,828
Mont.	8.8	8.0	7.5	139	180	165	1,222	1,440	1,238
Idaho	168.5	262.0	249.0	190	210	180	32,249	55,020	44,820
Wyo.	4.4	4.0	3.4	141	165	160	623	660	544
Colo.	43.3	48.5	47.5	194	225	215	8,436	10,912	10,212
Utah	9.8	9.0	9.5	158	170	155	1,530	1,530	1,472
Nev.	1.5	1.1	3.3	206	210	150	304	231	495
Wash.	15.0	22.0	24.0	246	290	285	3,716	6,380	6,840
Oreg.	24.8	27.0	26.0	234	245	230	5,830	6,615	5,980
Calif.	16.8	22.5	22.3	242	260	265	4,058	5,850	5,910
9 West.-Fall	292.9	404.1	392.5	196.9	219.3	197.5	57,968	88,638	77,511
Total Fall	880.2	1,043.6	993.6	177.9	196.1	192.3	156,778	204,632	191,059
U. S.	1,399.2	1,495.9	1,396.3	167.7	196.3	189.7	234,424	293,594	264,877

1/ Includes the following quantities not harvested or not marketed because of low prices (1,000 hundredweight): North Carolina, 8 N. E. Counties, 48.

POTATOES, IRISH 1963 CROP

Seasonal group and State	Acreage Harvested Average 1952-61	Acreage Harvested 1962	Acreage For harvest 1963	Yield per harv. acre Average 1952-61	Yield per harv. acre 1962	Yield per harv. acre Indicated 1963	Production Average 1952-61	Production 1962	Production Indicated 1963
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	1,000 cwt.	1,000 cwt.	1,000 cwt.
Winter:									
Florida	13.4	7.3	8.1	148	185	Dec. 11	1,991	1,350	Dec. 11
California	14.4	14.5	12.0	176	210	"	2,500	3,045	"
Total	27.8	21.8	20.1	163.1	201.6	"	4,491	4,395	"

SWEETPOTATOES

State	Yield per acre Average 1951-60	Yield per acre 1961	Yield per acre Preliminary 1962	Production Average 1951-60	Production 1961	Production Preliminary 1962
	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	1,000 cwt.	1,000 cwt.	1,000 cwt.
N. J.	90	105	105	1,370	1,470	1,470
Mo.	67	100	110	120	110	121
Kans.	55	80	90	61	104	117
Md.	115	135	135	539	513	540
Va.	88	100	132	1,545	1,730	2,746
N. C.	68	110	120	2,412	2,420	3,120
S. C.	51	58	60	962	464	480
Ga.	54	70	70	992	910	840
Fla.	47	45	45	143	72	81
Ky.	56	57	65	243	114	124
Tenn.	63	75	80	614	412	400
Ala.	47	53	55	714	530	550
Miss.	51	55	55	1,031	770	715
Ark.	54	69	63	292	297	265
La.	58	68	62	4,473	3,400	3,720
Okla.	52	65	60	111	91	78
Texas	52	55	70	1,150	770	910
N. Mex.	1/ 96	100	85	1/130	170	144
Calif.	75	80	85	842	736	808
U.S.	62.2	77.7	82.6	17,716	15,083	17,229

1/ Short-time average.

OCTOBER EGG PRODUCTION

State and division	Number of layers on hand during October 1961	1962	Eggs per 100 layers 1961	1962	Total eggs produced During October 1961	1962	Jan.-Oct. incl. 1961	1962
	Thous.	Thous.	Number	Number	Mil.	Mil.	Mil.	Mil.
Maine	3,658	3,608	1,668	1,786	61	64	641	635
N.H.	1,640	1,438	1,693	1,838	28	26	272	253
Vt.	730	666	1,804	1,866	13	12	127	121
Mass.	2,768	2,653	1,736	1,798	48	48	507	473
R. I.	348	338	1,730	1,742	6	6	60	55
Conn.	3,146	3,184	1,798	1,885	57	60	536	521
N. Y.	8,664	8,321	1,717	1,739	149	145	1,455	1,468
N. J.	10,226	10,011	1,587	1,575	162	158	1,634	1,566
Pa.	16,048	14,922	1,686	1,730	271	258	2,777	2,668
N.Atl.	47,228	45,141	1,683	1,721	795	777	8,009	7,760
Ohio	11,472	11,856	1,690	1,730	194	205	1,921	2,079
Ind.	11,138	9,787	1,708	1,662	190	163	1,999	1,877
Ill.	11,040	10,222	1,612	1,680	178	172	1,900	1,844
Mich.	6,632	6,362	1,711	1,730	113	110	1,139	1,130
Wis.	8,615	8,850	1,631	1,671	141	148	1,574	1,618
E.N.Cent	48,897	47,077	1,669	1,695	816	798	8,533	8,548
Minn.	15,571	14,628	1,646	1,683	256	246	2,899	2,731
Iowa	21,675	19,422	1,578	1,609	342	312	3,960	3,806
Mo.	8,968	8,947	1,463	1,556	131	139	1,433	1,520
N. Dak.	2,200	1,964	1,221	1,321	27	26	361	340
S. Dak.	7,314	7,113	1,472	1,584	108	113	1,247	1,342
Nebr.	8,373	8,402	1,500	1,562	126	131	1,466	1,496
Kans.	5,877	5,568	1,531	1,522	90	85	1,020	969
W.N.Cent	69,978	66,044	1,543	1,593	1,080	1,052	12,386	12,204
Del.	676	663	1,472	1,550	10	10	107	109
Md.	1,472	1,339	1,472	1,612	22	22	244	228
Va.	5,902	5,593	1,612	1,581	95	88	958	936
W.Va.	1,851	1,688	1,494	1,600	28	27	303	297
N. C.	10,662	11,287	1,655	1,761	176	199	1,761	1,913
S. C.	4,482	4,774	1,655	1,693	74	81	729	782
Ga.	12,050	13,182	1,717	1,677	207	221	1,987	2,134
Fla.	5,336	5,524	1,863	1,748	99	97	944	1,008
S.Atl.	42,431	44,050	1,676	1,691	711	745	7,033	7,407
Ky.	4,919	4,090	1,355	1,451	67	59	769	707
Tenn.	5,045	4,882	1,451	1,488	73	73	767	791
Ala.	7,104	7,646	1,606	1,683	114	129	1,138	1,267
Miss.	7,035	8,622	1,553	1,624	109	140	1,060	1,229
Ark.	6,682	7,566	1,649	1,612	110	122	1,019	1,246
La.	2,848	2,970	1,442	1,476	41	44	434	446
Okla.	3,031	2,588	1,488	1,547	45	40	508	470
Texas	13,153	13,104	1,534	1,553	202	204	2,167	2,176
S.Cent.	49,817	51,468	1,528	1,576	761	811	7,862	8,332
Mont.	1,016	1,027	1,507	1,538	15	16	167	165
Idaho	1,280	1,194	1,720	1,755	22	21	221	217
Wyo.	304	283	1,680	1,544	5	4	48	48
Colo.	1,459	1,462	1,488	1,601	22	23	233	247
N. Mex.	774	814	1,640	1,658	13	13	128	134
Ariz.	739	803	1,668	1,711	12	14	121	139
Utah	1,334	1,331	1,841	1,814	25	24	254	250
Nev.	72	69	1,457	1,566	1	1	10	10
Wash.	4,616	4,862	1,872	1,848	86	90	879	888
Oreg.	2,719	2,623	1,804	1,814	49	48	508	483
Calif.	28,634	32,694	1,897	1,888	543	617	5,207	5,734
West	42,947	47,162	1,846	1,847	793	871	7,776	8,315
U. S.	301,298	300,942	1,645	1,679	4,956	5,054	51,599	52,566

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POSTAGE AND FEES PAID
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